

Israeli stabbed in Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — An Israeli was stabbed and seriously injured on Tuesday by an unidentified man in a crowded area of East Jerusalem, police said. The attacker escaped into crowds near the historic Damascus Gate. Police said it was difficult to establish if the stabbing was politically motivated. Police detained dozens of Arabs for questioning in the stabbing of Ovadia Baruchi, who was taken to hospital by an Arab shopkeeper. At least three other Israelis have been knifed during the past six weeks. Since August 1984, 12 Israeli civilians and four soldiers have died in attacks attributed by authorities to commando groups.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Israelis seal off Arab homes

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli occupation authorities on Tuesday sealed the houses of two Palestinians from the occupied West Bank suspected of resistance attacks. Israel Radio said. The men, Ali Ghaib Abu Hadwan and Nageib Jweil, are residents of the Anata refugee camp four kilometers northeast of Jerusalem. The Palestine Press Service said. The two were arrested several weeks ago and charged with membership in a cell accused of carrying out a series of bombings against Israeli targets during the past three months, the agency said. The Israeli army sealed the doors of the houses with concrete rather than destroying the homes in order to prevent a dispute with the U.N. Relief and Works Agency which owns houses in the camp, it said. Each house served as home to 12 to 14 people, the news agency said.

Volume 11 Number 3014

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1985. SAFAR 22, 1406

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Palestinians, militia clash in Sidon

SIDON (R) — Palestinian fighters on Tuesday fought an hour-long battle with militiamen in the large An Al-Hilweh refugee camp near the South Lebanese city of Sidon, security sources said. They said three people were wounded in the clash between an unidentified Palestinian group and men of Sidon's "Popular Liberation Army." It was not clear what had sparked the fighting, which ended after contacts between Palestinian and militia leaders.

Arab security centre opens in Riyadh

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia's Interior Minister Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz opened an Arab security studies and research centre here on Tuesday. The centre, set up at a cost of 420 million riyals (\$115 million), will provide Arab security officers with specialised studies, training and latest crime combat methods, centre officials said. Prince Nayef told reporters that Arab interior ministers, due to meet in Casablanca, Morocco, next month, would discuss a joint plan to combat terrorism.

Cairo air space to close for 2 hours

CAIRO (R) — Cairo airspace has been closed to commercial flights for two hours each day until Thursday this week because of air force exercises, airport sources said Tuesday. The closure is from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. (09.00 to 11.00 GMT) while the air force trains for an air display to mark its anniversary.

Lahd says Syria behind most attacks

TEL AVIV (R) — General Antoin Lahd, commander of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA), said Tuesday that Syria organises and directs 90 per cent of the commando attacks in South Lebanon even though it has no military presence there. Gen. Lahd told a news conference here that most of the commandos come from outside the Israeli-declared "security zone" which the SLA patrols.

Zia visits holy places

BAHRAIN (R) — President Mohammad Zia ul Haq of Pakistan was visiting Muslim holy places in Medina on Tuesday after arriving in Jeddah Monday night from Cairo, officials of the Pakistan embassy in Saudi Arabia said. Gen. Zia is due to fly to Jeddah on Wednesday on his way home. Embassy officials said he was not expected to have talks in the kingdom. King Fahd is in Muscat for a summit of Gulf leaders.

'Eureka' talks open in Hanover

HANOVER (AP) — Ministers of 18 nations began meeting Tuesday to organise Eureka, a European high-technology pool that has been plagued by a shortage of money and lack of enthusiasm from scientists and business. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl opened the conference (See page 7).

U.S. and Israeli stand against PLO undermines peace efforts, King says

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

LUXEMBOURG — His Majesty King Hussein blamed the United States and Israel on Tuesday for undermining Jordan's efforts to convene an international Middle East peace conference under United Nations auspices.

As long as these two countries do not recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians there will be no peace in the Middle East, the King said.

"Little can be achieved... if the United States shirks its responsibility as a superpower and as a champion of human rights, freedom and the right to self-determination," the King said in a 25-minute address to the Luxembourg Parliament.

The King said "extremism on both sides of the conflict" was a result of Israel's use of military superiority and the continued occupation of Arab territories.

The King's speech to the 60-member Luxembourg legislature came on his first full day of meetings with Luxembourg officials in which he outlined current efforts for peace in the Middle East on the basis of the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the PLO.

Mubarak, Arafat hold 'positive' discussions

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat held four hours of talks on Tuesday described by a senior Egyptian official afterwards as "positive and constructive."

Presidential adviser Osama Baz said the talks were fruitful and that both men were satisfied with the outcome.

He would not reveal topics discussed and said the talks would resume on Wednesday. "You can expect positive results at the end," he added.

Mr. Arafat, who flew in Monday night on a three-day visit, arrived for the discussions Tuesday at Kubba presidential palace grimaced, but flashed a broad smile when he emerged with Mr. Mubarak two hours later.

Neither would make any statement to reporters. Mr. Mubarak had failed to greet Mr. Arafat on his arrival at the palace, apparently an expression of his displeasure over recent anti-Egyptian statements by some PLO officials.

Egypt is angered at statements from some of Mr. Arafat's aides criticising its handling of the Achille Lauro affair, but has rejected efforts by the U.S. and Israel to exclude the PLO from Middle East peace talks.

Dr. Baz, who has been closely involved in Egyptian efforts to negotiate a Middle East settlement, told reporters however there were no differences between Egypt and the PLO.

He also said in a Cairo newspaper interview that Egypt was concerned about the failure of the PLO to control its splinter groups, saying Egypt planned to advise the PLO against commando operations outside the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

Dr. Baz also noted Egypt's concern over the failure of the PLO to control splinter groups under its umbrella or to check operations carried out without its knowledge. A government source said Egypt was ready to negotiate a deal with Israel whereby Mr. Arafat would pledge on behalf of the PLO to desist from any commando operations in exchange for an Israeli promise to stop "all forms of oppressive measures inside the occupied Arab territories."

He said Egypt would also seek a reaffirmation from the PLO that it is still committed to the Feb. 11 agreement with Jordan.

"We believe it is imperative that an international conference should be convened," the King told the Luxembourg Parliament. "Ideally, the secretary general of the United Nations should invite the five permanent members of the Security Council as well as all the parties to the conflict."

The King said the PLO should take part in such a conference. The PLO was acknowledged by the United Nations as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and "in any meaningful negotiations leading to the peace we all seek, the legitimate Palestinian representatives should be invited to participate in the peace process," the King said.

The King said the Feb. 11 agreement had rejuvenated and stimulated the peace process.

But he urged Washington to adopt a more positive position.

"We hope the United States will participate and partake actively... to help all parties to the conflict arrive at a just and comprehensive settlement, once and for all," the King said.

In a wide-ranging review of the Middle East, the King said Israel's position and practices were motivated by its military superiority which was now such that it hindered a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

"Israel's military might is fortifying its intransigence and fuelling extremism on both sides," he said. "In so doing, Israel is opting for occupation of Arab territories instead of peace."

The King said the prolonged tension caused by the Israeli stand generated radicalism and promoted violence.

"It is totally unrealistic to expect an oppressed people living under such wretched conditions of occupation to remain passive. When the Arab population reacts to provocation by militants or settlers' groups, Israel's voice is immediately raised in condemnation of Arab violence," the King said (Full text of the King's speech appears on page 5).

Luxembourg Prime Minister Jacques Santer, whose country currently holds the presidency of the European Community, told an official lunch later that the 10

Regent stresses need to develop local industries

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday stressed the need for speeding up the process of organising Jordan's industrial sector and employing modern technology for developing the sector using locally produced primary materials.

The Regent also stressed the need for cooperation between the industrial and commercial sectors with the ultimate end of increasing industrial production and achieving self-sufficiency of basic commodities.

Crown Prince Hassan was speaking during an inspection tour of Jordanian factories at the industrial estate at Ruseifa. He voiced satisfaction with the measures taken for protecting local industries, specially those that employ local raw materials and advanced technology.

But, the Regent said, the industrial estate, which embodies JD 100 million worth of investments should be better organised and

that all services should be supplied to the estate.

At the outset of the tour, the Regent visited a cables and wires factory and inspected its sections and heard a briefing on its production and programmes. The factory's annual capacity, he was told, is 6,000 tonnes. A part of the production is exported to neighbouring Arab states.

Prince Hassan also visited a petrochemical industries and was briefed on the establishment of these industries by the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company. There are seven factories at Ruseifa estate. These produce plastic products, paints and cables, and the total value of production is estimated at JD 1 million and is expected to go up to JD 3 million in full capacity. These factories have created 180 new jobs, the Regent was told.

Prince Hassan was accompanied on the tour by Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Masher and other officials.

end the five-year-old war.

Oman's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Youssef Ibn Alawi, said after last week's GCC foreign ministers meeting that the council would aim to defuse tension in the Gulf region by talking to Iran.

"Our objective is to solve the problems we have with Iran in our common interests," he said.

A senior Arab diplomat told Reuters the GCC states — Oman, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar — hoped to persuade Iran to review relations with them separately from the Iran-Iraq war.

Summit spokesman, Abdul Aziz Al Rowass, who is Oman's information minister, said the heads of state had reviewed Gulf relations with Iran as a means to

Relations between member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and Tehran have been strained because of their financial and political support for Iraq in the war with Iran.

Members of the 350,000-strong General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT) staged general strikes in Gafsa, a south central phosphate mining region, and in the area of the industrial port of Gabes, UGTT officials said.

They added that the 24-hour strike was 90 per cent successful in Gafsa, where workers staged a

similar stoppage last Friday and Saturday. Some 18,000 workers were involved this time, including 12,000 miners.

In Gabes, where the UGTT has nearly 25,000 members, the strike was solid apart from emergency staff working at union request in hospitals and in the electricity services, the officials added.

Workers struck in four other of Tunisia's 23 governorates with varying success, the officials said. The strikes are to protest against the setting up of regional UGTT committees throughout the country opposed to veteran UGTT leader Habib Achour.



The Lower House of Parliament in session on Tuesday (Petra photo)

Lower House elects permanent committees after heated debate

Rifa to brief deputies on political developments

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament formed four permanent committees and four temporary sub-committees on Tuesday, but only after a heated debate which lasted for more than two hours with a 30-minute break.

The sometimes acrimonious debate was a result of a circular signed by 25 deputies and distributed during the House's first session following the convening of Parliament's third ordinary session by His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday.

The circular, which included signatures of deputies who were to be nominated to the House's four permanent committees, was described by those who did not sign it as a "personal endeavour" by the deputies who signed it.

The document, which has been kept out of the press' reach, was

explained during Tuesday's debate, and according to observers, any attempt to understand the significance of the paper could be made only after taking into consideration some deputies' opposition to the House speakership of Akef Al Fayez.

Mr. Fayez, who was reelected to serve a third term as speaker on Saturday, won the post since he was the only contender for it. He secured 42 votes out of the 55 deputies present, with 13 abstentions.

It was the first time in the House's history that 13 deputies abstained from voting in speakership elections.

Mr. Fayez won the speakership with a majority vote in January 1984 when Parliament was reconvened after a 10-year suspension. He competed and won the race against two other candidates, deputies Abdul Wahab Al Majali and Riyadh Al Mifleh. Again in last October, when Par-

liament began another ordinary session after a summer recess, Mr. Fayez was reelected speaker with 47 votes out of the 51 deputies present. Four deputies abstained.

The second-term elections signalled that an opposition bloc against Mr. Fayez's speakership was taking shape. His opponents were mainly those deputies who secured their seats after election campaigns on religious platforms and others who claim to be dissatisfied with Mr. Fayez' speakership and the way he tackles House sessions.

As deputies opposed to Mr. Fayez gathered strength, the speaker's supporters also moved to form a strong group and the rivalry was very much evident on Tuesday.

Pro-Fayez deputies appear to be determined to resist and turn down all suggestions that are presented by anti-Fayez deputies and

(Continued on page 5)

Shultz says some differences narrowed after Moscow talks

MOSCOW (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said on Tuesday he had held vigorous discussions with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and his Moscow

hail Gorbachev and his Moscow talks had managed to narrow some differences ahead of the Geneva superpower summit.

But Mr. Shultz, addressing a news conference after 14 hours of talks with Soviet leaders said wide differences remained.

The secretary of state also said he had discussed the case of alleged Soviet spy Vitaly Yurchenko with Mr. Gorbachev and added that Soviet charges that he had been kidnapped by the Americans were "totally false" (See story on page 8).

Mr. Shultz said his four-hour meeting with Mr. Gorbachev on Tuesday had been marked by vigorous exchanges.

"He's accustomed to interrupting and expressing a view.

When in Moscow do as they do in Moscow, so we interrupted too," he said.

Answering questions, he said discussion was open and frank, but "the atmosphere was far from a shouting match."

Mr. Shultz said the Gorbachev meeting and 10 hours with Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had enabled them to analyse in depth problems in the U.S.-Soviet relationship.

"I can't say anything definitive was settled as such though I think we did narrow our differences on some points."

He declined to identify the areas where progress had been made. Discussing a need for a constructive relationship to emerge, he added: "We know it's hard because the differences are wide."

The talks between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gorbachev took place in the Soviet leader's fourth floor

Kremlin office.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gorbachev met once before, at the funeral of Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko last March.

As he posed with the secretary of state for photographers, Mr. Gorbachev was heard to refer to the danger of misunderstandings, saying that they came from "the lack of knowledge" between the two countries.

Mr. Shultz agreed, recalling one of Mr. Reagan's favourite sayings: "It's better to talk to each other than about each other."

During the discussions Mr. Shultz was accompanied by Mr. Reagan's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane and the U.S. ambassador in Moscow, Arthur Hartman.

With Mr. Gorbachev were Mr. Shevardnadze and the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoly Dobrynin.

Lebanese militia agreement faces increasing opposition

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Two mostly Christian rightist militia officials arrived on Tuesday to seek changes in a Syrian-backed peace pact for Lebanon as Christian representatives in Beirut hardened their opposition to the accord.

A political source in Beirut told Reuters the current draft reduced the country's Christian president to a figurehead, like Britain's Queen Elizabeth, and Christians could not agree to that.

Former President Camille Chamoun, a veteran rightist leader, said the political climate, brightened by peace hopes in recent weeks, was now "clouded."

Mr. Chamoun told reporters after a meeting in Beirut with President Amin Gemayel that new negotiations on the draft were needed between the rightist "Lebanese Forces", the Shi'ite Muslim Amal and the mostly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militias.

But he added: "I believe there are matters on which it is impossible to agree... we shall reject any initiatives or programmes if

we find that they do not conform... to the dignity of Lebanon, the sovereignty of Lebanon and the vital interests of Lebanon."

Leaders of a Shi'ite fundamentalist group also spoke out against the draft pact.

"Lebanese Forces" envoys Michel Smaha and Assad Shafitari told reporters on arrival in Damascus that there were flaws in the pact, but their militia hoped to finalise an agreement in fresh talks with Amal and the PSP.

The two men were expected to meet Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, who has been holding lengthy meetings here with the "Lebanese Forces."

Amal and PSP to end 10 years of civil war in their country.

The three militias drafted an accord last month to gradually alter the present Lebanese political system, which favours the Christian minority.

Political sources say the secret draft provides for reduced powers for the Christian-held presidency and for equal representation of Muslims and Christians in parliament instead of the present six-

to-five ratio in favour of Christians.

A "Lebanese Forces" source in Beirut told Reuters: "There are attempts to make the presidency something like (Britain's) Queen Elizabeth. We Christians cannot agree to that."

But the source added: "We think the differences can be accommodated in small substitute wordings in the draft. We do not want an accord that lends itself to misinterpretation."

The source said the Christians wanted a transition period of more than three years before the political reforms took full effect.

Mr. Smaha and Mr. Shafitari said they believed existing flaws in the proposed pact would be easy to eliminate and leaders of the three militias would then meet here to seal the accord.

Amal leader Nabih Berri has been in Damascus for several days, and sources close to PSP leader Walid Junblat said he was due here shortly.

A meeting between Mr. Berri.

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King: Jordan remains committed to Feb. 11 accord

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has reaffirmed Jordan's commitment to the Feb. 11 accord with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and said direct Palestinian representation is most vital in any effort for peace in the Middle East.

In an interview with the Italian daily Corriere Della Sera, which the newspaper published on Tuesday, the King said an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council should be the forum to work out a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Following are major statements that the King made in the interview:

Asked about Jordan's plans, after recent developments in the Middle East, including the Achille Lauro hijacking the Mediterranean, King Hussein said: "I have had the chance to discuss all these developments in a very frank and open way with the leadership of the PLO and of course, joined by my government, to ascertain where we are and to try to determine what our future course should be. We discussed the accord and we believe that this accord is one that we will maintain because it affects the relations between the members of the one family, Palestinian and Jordanian alike, in terms of the future and future relationships. On the other hand, we also discussed all that we accomplished during this period of time, and in particular the incidents that occurred, and we came up with the conclusion that these unfortunate and tragic happenings are by and large reflected relatively on our stands and our commitment to the establishment of a just and durable peace."

"We obviously also gave the Palestinian side an idea of what the openings are in terms of the future and they left us with the promise that they would come back to us very soon after having an adequate opportunity to discuss all that we talked about on all the points because if we are to proceed we must proceed on a much more solid and concerted basis. That has been the case so far. I believe that the both sides have realised that it is necessary and I hope that the results will be successful."

"It is my feeling as has always been that there is a reflection of the hopes, aspirations, and feelings of the overwhelming majority of the Palestinian people, particularly in the occupied territories, which is reflected in the actions of the PLO, then the PLO has had the opportunity in the past to choose which way to approach the problem."

"We believe that the PLO committed itself to looking at the political options and looking at it with all sincerity and striving to achieve an end to the tragedy. We believe in the importance of the participation of the Palestinians in resolving the Palestinian problem within the context of an international conference, called by the secretary general of the United Nations, and, hopefully and ideally, attended not only by the superpowers but by the five permanent members of the Security Council."

"If this is the course we have been charting for our actions then we obviously must ensure that nothing happens that jeopardises the possibility of our attaining this objective not only for the Palestinian people but all people in

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Iraq calls on U.N. to step up drive for Gulf peace

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's ruling Baath Party newspaper *Al Thawra* called on the United Nations to step up efforts to find a peaceful solution to the five-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

"The U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council have a great responsibility to play a more active and influential role to achieve a peaceful and just settlement for the Iran-Iraq war, which threatens world peace and security," it said.

The newspaper said that despite Iran's rejection of all peaceful approaches, "we have not witnessed any serious attempt to press Khomeini's regime to accept peace."

It expressed Iraq's readiness to support any effort to find "a just, peaceful and durable solution for the conflict."

The paper's editorial followed a report from New York that Security Council members conferred privately Monday night on how to promote peace in the Gulf and authorised the Council president to hold further consultations with the U.N. envoys of the two warring nations.

Meanwhile the U.S. supreme court Monday rejected an appeal by Iran after it lost a contract dispute with McDonnell Douglas over spare parts for F-4 fighter aircraft.

The supreme court, without comment, let stand a ruling last April by a federal appeals court that the aircraft company had fulfilled its obligations and did not have to appear before Iranian courts.

The legal battle began in 1982 when Iran filed a suit in Tehran saying that in the late 1970s McDonnell Douglas failed to honour the contract.

Iran argued that a shortage of parts meant it was unable to fly the planes in its war with Iraq and

demanding \$6 million damages.

The appeals court ruled that Iran, not the company, had broken the contract by ending the letter of credit necessary for payment. It noted that the U.S. government ordered a ban on shipments of military parts to Iran after the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran in November, 1979.

McDonnell Douglas has alleged that Iran owes it \$500,000 for parts already shipped.

The appeals court also ruled that the Iranian judicial system under Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was incapable of giving Americans a fair trial — an opinion seen in several U.S. court decisions in recent years.

Iranian lawyers told the high court the Iranian system of justice was effective and safe travel arrangements could be made for company executives to appear in Tehran.

The contract, signed in 1975, said Iranian courts were the best forum for settling disputes. McDonnell Douglas lawyers said this no longer applied because of changes in the Iranian legal system since Khomeini came to power in 1979.

Iran-U.S. ties still frozen

Six years after radical students stormed the U.S. embassy in Tehran and forced an end to diplomatic relations with Washington, the link with Iran's one-time closest ally is far from being rekindled.

Western diplomats said Monday the United States is still bitter

about the 444-day detention of 52 embassy officials which began on Nov. 4, 1979.

Added to that humiliation was the rescue attempt that failed in a central Iranian sandstorm at Tabas, where the wreckage of American helicopters still litters the desert.

"In the case of a terrorist attack being linked to Iran in the Americans' mind, there is still the possibility of an American counter-attack on Iran that would have its roots in a desire to take revenge for the hostage crisis," one Western diplomat said.

Iranian officials teach the people to believe this as well. The hands of "the great Satan" — the United States — are also seen to support Iran's Gulf war enemy, Iraq, as well as well-funded Iranian opposition groups operating from Baghdad, Paris and the United States.

The annual memorial demonstration in front of the park-like old embassy compound, known as the "den of spies" in Tehran, was small compared with the massive anti-American demonstrations of the 1979 revolution, but continued resentment fuelled the same chant of "down with America."

The demonstration was held Sunday because of a Shi'ite Muslim holiday Monday.

Nevertheless, tens of thousands of Iranians staged a religious march in Tehran Monday, shouting the same slogan and seeing off 1,300 student volunteers to the war front — where recruitment propaganda promises a fight against the "U.S. plot in the Gulf."

Senior Iranian officials have hinted that U.S.-Iranian relations are bound to improve in time, but President Ali Khamenei said Sunday Tehran's foreign policy was irreconcilable with that of Washington's.

There is still some trade between the two countries — officially less than \$100 million a year — but Washington recently clamped down on Iran's unofficial purchases of arms and military spare parts.

Iranian officials date their hostility to the United States to 1953, "when a CIA-backed coup toppled a short-lived nationalist government and put power back in the hands of the now-deceased Shah."

The Shah subsequently spent much of the money he earned from oil sales on U.S. weapons and products, and Washington became closely identified with the Shah's unpopular last years, when his waning power was supported by a feared secret police.

Even upper-class Iranians, say they now have much greater freedom of speech, within limits, than under the Shah, and few say they wish for the return of the monarchy or the tens of thousands of Americans who lived in Iran.

The U.S. embassy is now a high school for 500 cadets for the Revolutionary Guards, and other Iranian students have moved into Tehran's plush villas with swimming pools that were built for the Americans.

Iranians can visit their relatives in the United States with no hindrance from the Iranian government, which allows relatively free travel abroad despite the Gulf war. They do have problems acquiring dollars and a U.S. visa, which usually necessitates a trip to neighbouring Turkey.

But while the Americans may have gone, some of their cultural influence remains. Dozens of hamburger shops flourish in middle-class areas, and one might even see a child sporting the star-spangled logo "USA" on his sweatshirt.



Giorgio Giacomelli

UNRWA concerned about difficulties in Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The official in charge of the U.N. agency that helps Palestinian refugees has expressed deep concern over difficulties facing its operations in Lebanon.

"Facilities have been damaged or destroyed and, when repaired or replaced, are subject to damage and destruction once again," Giorgio Giacomelli, the commissioner-general of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees, said.

Addressing the General Assembly's special political committee four days after taking over his post, he said UNRWA staff were constantly exposed to danger and threats, and especially in the case of Palestinian staff, their movement was seriously restricted and many were unable to reach their place of work.

"I must express my very deep concern about the difficulties the agency is facing in maintaining its operations in Lebanon," Mr. Giacomelli said.

"Fighting, which has persisted intermittently in Beirut and, more recently, has broken out in the vicinity of the northern city of Tripoli, has brought death, suffering and extreme hardship for many thousands of refugees and others living in Lebanon," he said.

UNRWA was making cash grants to refugees in Beirut camps to assist them in repairing their shelters and was providing emergency assistance to refugees affected by the fighting in Tripoli.

At the same time, despite the very difficult conditions, the agency continued to provide basic health, education and relief services for registered refugees throughout Lebanon.

Mr. Giacomelli said an encouraging development had been the setting up by the prime minister of Lebanon of a committee to establish procedures for the speedy renewal of Lebanese travel documents held by Palestinian refugees.

Some Palestinians had been experiencing difficulties in renewing these documents, which jeopardised their ability to reside and work in other countries, he said.

Libya asks United Nations to end 'aggressive acts' by Washington

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Libya, reacting to a report that President Reagan had authorised operations to undermine Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi, said Tuesday it had asked the U.N. to end what it called "aggressive acts" by the United States.

The Libyan News Agency JANA, monitored in Beirut, said the demand was made by the Libyan Foreign Ministry in a letter to United Nations Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

"Libya asks for the adoption of the appropriate measures entitled by the U.N. charter which are conducive to putting an end to such aggressive acts," the ministry said.

The Washington Post newspaper last Saturday reported that President Reagan had ordered the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to support covert operations to undermine Col. Qadhafi.

Mr. Reagan, who has neither confirmed nor denied the report, ordered an inquiry into the matter on Sunday. The Libyan letter said the move proved that the report was true.

"Libya wishes to draw the attention of the world community to this escalation of terrorist acts against the people of Libya, which is categorical evidence of the policy of official terrorism practised by the American administration," it added.

Meanwhile the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee, following a White House lead, has begun an internal investigation to determine who leaked information about a CIA plan to undermine the Libyan regime.

Senators David Durenberger of Minnesota and Patrick Leahy of Vermont, the panel's chairman and vice chairman, said they could not comment on the accuracy of reports that President Reagan approved a covert action relating to Libya.

But another Senate source said the report was essentially correct. "There has been an attempt by the agency to investigate ways to

destabilise Qadhafi," the source said.

The plan has the Central Intelligence Agency grappling with the issue of "how do we get rid of him if we can't assassinate him" because of U.S. legal prohibitions, the source added.

The Post said the covert operation, authorised by Mr. Reagan recently, is first designed to disrupt, preempt and frustrate Col. Qadhafi's plans.

Secondly, it said it might lure him into some foreign adventure or "terrorist exploit" that would give Col. Qadhafi's opponents in the Libyan military a chance to seize power.

The Post also said such a foreign adventure might give one of Col. Qadhafi's neighbours, such as Algeria or Egypt, a justification for responding militarily.

The newspaper reported that "Sen. Durenberger and Sen. Leahy recently wrote Mr. Reagan to oppose the covert plan."

The two senators, in a joint statement, refused to comment on the report but said they agreed with President Reagan that "an investigation must be made of unauthorised disclosures of classified intelligence information concerning Libya."

Mr. Reagan ordered an investigation Sunday.

The senators said they had no indication the Senate committee compromised any sensitive intelligence information but added that "given the seriousness of this matter, we have begun an internal inquiry."

The inquiry will include an examination of documents in the committee's possession, a review of who had access to those documents and interviews of those who had access to determine how they handled the material, they said.

A spokesman for the House of Representatives Intelligence Committee said the committee would have no statement at all.

In Moscow the official news agency TASS on Monday reported on recent disclosures about

a U.S. plan to undermine the Libyan regime and said this was another example of Washington's "state terrorism."

"The green light given by the White House to the Central Intelligence Agency and other secret services in their criminal actions against Libya is a fresh instance of international terrorism which has been elevated to the status of state policy of the U.S.," said TASS.

"Moreover, an administration spokesman, as the American press reports today, made it plain that the disclosure of the plan would not lead to its cancellation," TASS said. "He expressed the view that the opponents of the plan would not be able to defeat it even after the scandalous leak of information about the plan."

TASS recounted a list of U.S. Libya incidents, including the downing of two Libyan Air Force planes over the Gulf of Sidra a few years ago.

"The matter is that the political, military and economic pressure on sovereign Libya, attempts to destabilise the situation inside and around it, to topple the Libyan government, not stopping short of an attempt on the life of the leader of the Libyan revolution, have long become one of the areas of work of the present Washington administration," said TASS.

It included that the United States' policies toward Libya are based on U.S. opposition to Libya's "support for the cause of Palestinians and national liberation movements."

Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes Monday would not comment on news reports saying Mr. Reagan has approved a covert operation to weaken the Libyan regime. He noted there had been a weekend comment saying that Mr. Reagan had authorised an investigation of the news "leak" which produced the reports.

Mr. Speakes would not comment on whether the intelligence oversight committees of Congress had approved the operation. He would not say which agency would conduct the investigation of the news leak.

King: U.S., Israeli stand harm peace efforts

(Continued from page 1)

were committed to both Palestinian self-determination and Israel's right to exist.

"It is not acceptable that a people be condemned to live indefinitely under foreign occupation, surrounded by increasing numbers of foreign settlers who treat it in an arrogant way... deprived of full human and political rights," he said.

Later on Tuesday the King held talks with Luxembourg Foreign Minister Jacques Poos.

In his meeting with Mr. Poos, the King outlined the four stages of a plan he described as the last chance for peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Poos, who described the plan to reporters after meeting the King, said it deserved the support of the European Community (EC).

He also said he had told the King the EC was still prepared to receive a joint Jordanian-

Palestinian delegation following the postponement of a previous meeting due in mid-October.

The first stage of the King's plan, Mr. Poos said, would be a meeting between a Jordanian delegation and U.S. representatives.

This would be followed by explicit recognition of Israel by the PLO.

In the third stage, a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would meet U.S. negotiators within the framework of an international conference grouping all five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and all parties to the conflict.

The conference would clear the way to direct peace talks and a final settlement, Mr. Poos quoted the King as saying.

Mr. Poos said the plan did not envisage formal U.S. recognition of the PLO, although there would be de facto recognition if both parties attended the international conference.

While saying the plan deserved

EC support, he added that he had stressed to the King that the PLO must renounce violence and declare its willingness to pursue a peaceful solution.

Mr. Poos said he had replied positively when asked if the EC would accept a meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation

under the Feb. 11 accord.

Mr. Poos said both sides agreed that failure to resolve the Middle East conflict generated radicalism and strengthened "terrorists on both sides." They also concurred that the current initiative could be the last chance for a peaceful settlement.

Abbas Mousawi, a leading official of the group, told a rally in the northeast Lebanese city of Baa-

le Monday night: "We shall not allow any party to impose an accord on us by force."

"Our legitimate religious attitude... is 'definitely no meeting with the Lebanese Forces,'" Hassan Nasrallah, another Hezbollah official, told the rally: "Elie Hobeika's move is meant to salvage what remains of the defeated Israeli stance in Lebanon."

"Any political or non-political plan that does not stem from the will and conscience of the people, cannot survive even if all the mighty forces of the world come to impose it," Mr. Nasrallah said.

Lebanese pact faces opposition

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Junblatt and "Lebanese Forces" Chieftain Elie Hobeika would be the first ever after a decade of sectarian violence in which up to 100,000 people have died.

Leaders of Lebanon's Shi'ite fundamentalist "Hezbollah" (Party of God), which has links with Iran's Islamic revolutionary leaders, declared their opposition to any accord with the "Lebanese Forces."

Abbas Mousawi, a leading official of the group, told a rally in the northeast Lebanese city of Baa-

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 773111-19

MAIN CHANNEL
17:00 Koran
17:30 Cartoons
18:00 Children's Programme
18:30 News in Arabic
19:00 Agricultural Programme
19:30 Programme Review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 News in Arabic
21:00 Programme Review
21:30 Poetry
22:00 Wrestling
22:30 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Three's Company
21:00 Documentary
21:30 News in English
22:00 Remington Steele

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.60 KHz, SW
Tel: 774111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsday
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show Cont.
10:00 News Summary
10:30 Pop Session
11:00 News Summary
11:30 News Bulletin
12:00 News Bulletin
12:30 The Young Sound
13:00 Concert Hour
13:30 News Summary
14:00 Old Favourites
14:30 Jordan Weekly
15:00 Pop Session
15:30 News Summary
16:00 Over a Cup of Tea
16:30 Arab Music
17:00 News Desk
17:30 Date with a Star
18:00 Evening Show
18:30 Evening Show Cont.
19:00 News Summary
19:30 Evening Show Continued
20:00 News Summary
20:30 Evening Show Continued
21:00 News Summary
21:30 Evening Show Continued
22:00 News Summary
22:30 Evening Show Continued
23:00 News Summary
23:30 Evening Show Continued
24:00 Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 Waveguide 06:40 Book Choice 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:10 World News 07:20 World News 07:30 What's New 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsday 08:30 Morning Show 08:40 World News 08:50 World News 09:00 World News 09:10 World News 09:20 World News 09:30 World News 09:40 World News 09:50 World News 10:00 World News 10:10 World News 10:20 World News 10:30 World News 10:40 World News 10:50 World News 11:00 World News 11:10 World News 11:20 World News 11:30 World News 11:40 World News 11:50 World News 12:00 World News 12:10 World News 12:20 World News 12:30 World News 12:40 World News 12:50 World News 13:00 World News 13:10 World News 13:20 World News 13:30 World News 13:40 World News 13:50 World News 14:00 World News 14:10 World News 14:20 World News 14:30 World News 14:40 World News 14:50 World News 15:00 World News 15:10 World News 15:20 World News 15:30 World News 15:40 World News 15:50 World News 16:00 World News 16:10 World News 16:20 World News 16:30 World News 16:40 World News 16:50 World News 17:00 World News 17:10 World News 17:20 World News 17:30 World News 17:40 World News 17:50 World News 18:00 World News 18:10 World News 18:20 World News 18:30 World News 18:40 World News 18:50 World News 19:00 World News 19:10 World News 19:20 World News 19:30 World News 19:40 World News 19:50 World News 20:00 World News 20:10 World News 20:20 World News 20:30 World News 20:40 World News 20:50 World News 21:00 World News 21:10 World News 21:20 World News 21:30 World News 21:40 World News 21:50 World News 22:00 World News 22:10 World News 22:20 World News 22:30 World News 22:40 World News 22:50 World News 23:00 World News 23:10 World News 23:20 World News 23:30 World News 23:40 World News 23:50 World News 24:00 World News

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1260 SW 720, 5365, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz

06:00 News 06:10 Newsline 06:30 VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 07:40 News 07:50 Newsline 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:40 News 08:50 Newsline 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 09:40 News 09:50 Newsline 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA Morning 10:40 News 10:50 Newsline 11:00 News 11:10 Newsline 11:30 VOA Morning 11:40 News 11:50 Newsline 12:00 News 12:10 Newsline 12:30 VOA Morning 12:40 News 12:50 Newsline 13:00 News 13:10 Newsline 13:30 VOA Morning 13:40 News 13:50 Newsline 14:00 News 14:10 Newsline 14:30 VOA Morning 14:40 News 14:50 Newsline 15:00 News 15:10 Newsline 15:30 VOA Morning 15:40 News 15:50 Newsline 16:00 News 16:10 Newsline 16:30 VOA Morning 16:40 News 16:50 Newsline 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 VOA Morning 17:40 News 17:50 Newsline 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 VOA Morning 18:40 News 18:50 Newsline 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 VOA Morning 19:40 News 19:50 Newsline 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 VOA Morning 20:40 News 20:50 Newsline 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 VOA Morning 21:40 News 21:50 Newsline 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 VOA Morning 22:40 News 22:50 Newsline 23:00 News 23:10 Newsline 23:30 VOA Morning 23:40 News 23:50 Newsline 24:00 News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* The first painting exhibition by artist Ibrahim Hiyat at the Housing Bank Complex (until Nov. 15).

* A book exhibition at Yarmouk University.

* The first exhibition of fresco paintings at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Nov. 31).

* Soviet book exhibition at the Holiday Inn Hotel (until Nov. 11).

* An art exhibition by British artist Martin Savage at the Jordan International Hotel Gallery.

* An art exhibition by Ibrahim Shalabi at the French Cultural Centre (until Nov. 16).

* A book exhibition on "Women in the Contemporary World" at the American Centre (until Nov. 13).

FILM

"Rome and Juliet" at 8 p.m. at Goethe Institute.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel: 6610267
American Centre 643731
American Centre library 641520
British Council 6361478
French Cultural Centre 637009
Goethe Institute 641193
Soviet Cultural Centre 642033
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777
Yahya Ayy Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 661176
Y.W.C.A. 664251
American Municipal Library 637111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Mosaic and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel: 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill).

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Friday and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabbal Luweth. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel: 630128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Martyrs' Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports Club, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel: 664240.

Peqin Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel: 637169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabbal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel: 816534, 817534.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabbal Amman, tel. 624590.
Greek Catholic Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabbal Amman, 678906.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771531.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.

PRAYER TIMES

06:32 Fajr
07:56 Sunrise
08:56 Dhuhr
14:23 Asr
16:48 Maghrib
18:46 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

JUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (06) 52200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:30 Cairo (MS)
07:30 London, Larnaca (BA)
07:50 Karachi (PK)
08:15 Amman (RJ)
08:30 Kuwait (KU)
08:45 Sana'a (Y)
09:25 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:35 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Doha, Bahrain (PK)
10:00 Doha (RJ)
10:10 Bahrain (GA)
10:45 Kuwait (KU)
10:55 Tripoli, Larnaca (LN)
11:10 Jeddah (SV)
11:30 Paris, Damascus (AF)
11:35 Cairo (RJ)
11:50 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (R)

17:00 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:05 Damascus (Y)
17:20 London, Paris (R)

Women's development: a continuing movement for participation in politics

By Olga Mikhael
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The unique role that non-governmental organisations play to foster and further the women's movement was the topic of a heated panel discussion held at the American Centre in Amman on Monday evening.

The panel discussion and a book exhibition on women in the contemporary world were organised by the American Centre in cooperation with the General Federation of Jordanian Women.

U.S. Cultural Attaché in Jordan Barbara Good and head of Irbid District Women's Federation Aida Al Mutlaq highlighted the historical growth of the women's movement in both the U.S. and Jordan, the role of United Nations and world conferences on women, their economic and political development and the women's movement in general and on Jordanian women in particular.

In her discussion, Ms. Good focused primarily on the historical growth of the women's movement in the U.S. and the main issues which emerged during the U.N. decade for women.

Ms. Good highlighted the early colonial period in America and said that women wore cloth, preserved food, farmed and often worked side by side with their husbands in trade. "Their role," Ms. Good added, "was highly valued because they provided skills in a labour-short economy."

Ms. Good went on to say that a few decades later Jacksonian democracy unleashed ideas which gave ordinary people a new view of their own potential. The growth of the industrial revolution had a profound effect on the role of women as small shops expanded into great stores and the manufacture of cloth moved out of the home. Women found their spheres had narrowed, they were now less important to men, she said. Ms. Good went on to outline the development of the women's

movement in the U.S. and said that in 1848 the first women's rights meeting in America was held at Seneca Falls, New York. "During the meeting," she continued, "demands were made for opportunities for women in education, trade, commerce, professions, free speech and the right to vote, but it was not until 1920 that the women's suffrage amendment was passed."

Civil, women's rights

She explained that, with the rise of the civil rights movement and black Americans protesting racial discrimination, women who realised the parallel between injustice to blacks and injustice to women were encouraged by the success of the movement.

Ms. Good mentioned some of the particular issues raised by Ambassador Leticia Shahani, the secretary general for the Nairobi conference, who noted that at the end of the U.N. decade for women, there was greater awareness of the magnitude of the political and economic crises confronting humanity and that these crises in many instances affect women more adversely than men.

Ms. Good has served in many European, Asian and Latin American countries and in Washington D.C. She has also received numerous awards for her role in advancing the status of women in the U.S.

Dr. Aida Al Mutlaq, the founder of Irbid Community College and a former member of the National Consultative Council, has worked for over 19 years in the field of education and has participated in U.N. international and regional conferences on women and population.

In her speech Dr. Al Mutlaq outlined the women's movement during the years 1975 and 1985. "The Arab World," she said, "has formulated a strategy for improving women's position in soc-

ety." She said this strategy emphasises the importance of the Arab Islamic heritage based on man's dignity and freedom, the belief in establishing a just and comprehensive peace and increasing awareness of experiences at both the local and international levels.

Women's development in Jordan

Dr. Al Mutlaq highlighted the most important characteristics of women's development in Jordan: modernisation, ideological trends with many negative values and traditions which affect the degree of women's integration in development and the military threat and increasing expansionist policies in the neighbouring regions.

Dr. Al Mutlaq also noted that Jordan is characterised by a high population growth rate, low labour force participation, fewer job opportunities, a high fertility rate, and very limited natural resources. "Dr. Al Mutlaq said, 'Jordan considers man as the most precious element in the society' and the Jordanian government focuses and gives special attention to man's education and health and to provide infrastructure and political stability in order to attract local and international investment," she added.

Dr. Al Mutlaq stressed that although Jordan has achieved a great deal in the field of women's participation and integration in development, these achievements are still "far below" women's ambitions.

At the end of the discussion Dr. Al Mutlaq called for supporting women's status as a step towards achieving national goals, improving data calculation methods to serve as a base for future planning programmes and encouraging women's economic independence by training them in income generating skills.

Consultants gather for seminar on life insurance

By Olga Mikhael
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Sixty-four delegates representing 35 insurers, brokers and consulting actuaries operating in the life insurance field gathered Tuesday at the Marriott Hotel for a two day seminar on life insurance towards 2000.

The seminar, organised by Victor Reinsurance Company, is hosting delegates from 16 Middle East countries to focus on the life insurance business in general and individual life insurance in particular.

Mr. Simon Hacker, Victory Overseas Life marketing manager, explained to the Jordan Times that the seminar will identify the needs of life insurance, discover ways which life insurance contracts are sold, introduce new selling techniques and offer management consultation.

During the opening session, Mr. John Butcher, Victory deputy general manager, stressed the tremendous opportunities which exist for insurers to expand their life insurance business. Mr. Butcher said: "If local insurers were sufficiently far-sighted to be willing to spend the necessary time and effort to develop consumer awareness and build up professional sales forces, their commitment will ultimately be handsomely rewarded and this seminar aims to encourage such development."

Victory is one of the United Kingdom's leading specialist reinsurers and it has contributed significantly to the professional development of the industry providing technical expertise, training programmes and reinsurance support. Mr. Hacker said.

Mr. Ibrahim Al Dewini, of the Middle East service division of consulting actuaries Bacon and Woodrow, presented a lecture on identifying the needs for life insurance. Mr. Dewini expressed his optimism about future of the life insurance business in the Mid-

dle East. "The situation," he said, "is so bad that it could not be worse." He explained that people in the Middle East spend very little on life insurance, such as Jordan which spends only JD half per person per year on life insurance.

Effective Jan. 16, 1985 a new law amended articles in the previous law concerning insurance companies. The amended articles stipulates increasing paid up capital from JD 100,000 to JD 600,000 for all national insurance companies. Two years were given as the time limit for these companies to either increase their capital or merge together. This action was taken to secure full benefits for the community in Jordan and to protect insured persons from any arbitrary measures often taken by insurance companies.

However, and despite the amendment of the law, people in Jordan still complain of many "arbitrary measures" taken by insurance companies. These measures are a result of insurance policies and contracts governed by lots of small print and loopholes, but insured persons are often unaware of these loopholes and many people are reluctant to take out insurance as they have little confidence in the system.

Mr. Dewini said that marketing an insurance plan is one of the most difficult tasks in the life insurance business. "Training of the agent," he added, "will cover prospecting, presentation, closing the sale and knowing what is available in the market to be able to complete with others."

Mr. Dewini went on to say that an agent or a salesman should have the skills and knowledge to offer and identify the needs of the market and to sell contracts to satisfy this need.

Lectures on protection of contracts, saving contracts, selling life insurance, sales force management, selling key man insurance and technical aspects of life insurance will be presented during the two day seminar.

Amman to stage parade for King's 50th birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Governor Ali Al Bashir Tuesday chaired a meeting at his office to review preparations being made for celebrating His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday. The celebrations in Amman will be held in cooperation with Amman Municipality, the Ministry of Education, the University of Jordan and the private sector.

Events will include marches by representatives of various organisations, sports clubs, students and workers. At least 10,000 people are expected to participate in the main march in Amman accompanied by the Armed Forces musical band.

In Madaba, a number of development projects will be inaugurated within the week-long celebrations marking King Hussein's 50th birthday, according to district governor Abdul Halim Al Awwad.

He said that the projects include Bani Hamideh water project, a secondary school for boys in Dhiban, a telecommunications scheme, a handicraft school and a market-place in Madaba. Also included in the celebrations programmes are an art exhibition and a display of farm implements.

Recreation areas

On the occasion also work will begin on preparing a ground for a forest and recreation area at the town of Faisaliyah and a second at Hilaiah, Mr. Awwad said. During the celebrations, he continued, there will be marches in the streets of Madaba in which students, representatives of different public and private organisations as well as the Armed Forces musical band will take part.

At South Shuneh, the district governor, Mr. Mazen Al Auran held a meeting for representatives of municipal councils and clubs in the region in order to discuss preparations for holding celebrations for the King's birthday. The celebrations, Mr. Auran said, will start on Nov. 19 and will last for three days.

Wadi Rum hotel to boost desert tourism

AMMAN (Petra) — The Tourism Authority announced Tuesday that an American company will help establish a hotel in the semi-desert area of Wadi Rum within a U.S. assistance programme to Jordan to promote desert tourism in the country.

The authority director, Mr. Nasr Atallah, said that the hotel will be set up in the style of one in Tunisia and will be supplied with all essential services.

Mr. Atallah was speaking upon returning to Amman from a visit to Tunisia where he examined that country's experiments in desert tourism and how Jordan might benefit from Tunisian experiences. The Tourism Authority attaches great hopes regarding marketing Jordan's tourist attractions and increasing the number of tourists to Jordan, and the authority will improve services and facilities to achieve that end, Mr. Atallah said.

During his visit to Tunisia Mr. Atallah held talks with officials on bolstering cooperation between Tunisia and Jordan in tourism-related affairs. These talks will continue when Tunisian Minister of Tourism, Izzeddin Al Shalabi visits Jordan on Nov. 11 to take part in the Arab Tourism Organisation's extraordinary meeting.

and the talks are expected to culminate in the signing of a Jordanian-Tunisian protocol on tourism, Mr. Atallah added.

The projected protocol is expected to provide for facilitating the travel of Jordanians and Tunisians to both countries, exchanging expertise and the organisation of joint seminars on tourism, he said.

The Ministry of Tourism, he continued, plans to lease state-owned land to investors interested in establishing tourist villages near the Dead Sea, Dibbin, Mahes, Mount Nebo and Makawer in order to encourage tourism in Jordan.

Before going to Tunisia, Mr. Atallah visited Italy to take part in a celebration organised to mark the 20th anniversary of the opening of an air route by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, between Rome and Amman. In Italy, Mr. Atallah held talks with tourist and travel agents on increasing the number of Italian tourist groups visiting Jordan.

JJA president delivers lecture on development of journalism

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Jordanian Journalists Association (JJA) Mahmoud Al Kayed delivered a lecture at Yarmouk University Tuesday on the development of journalism in Jordan. The lecture was given in response to an invitation by Yarmouk University and in the course of the university's cultural week.

The lecture was attended by

students of the Department of Journalism and Mass Communications, the dean of the faculty of arts and university staff. The lecture was given in response to an invitation by Yarmouk University and in the course of the university's cultural week.

KLM managers meet to discuss sales, services

AMMAN (J.T.) — A two-day meeting to discuss ways of improving sales and services of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Cyprus, will be held at the Regency Palace Hotel in Amman on 6, 7 November. The meeting will be chaired by Mr. F.M. Kardinaal, General Manager of the area, and will be attended by the district managers of respective countries as well as number of management members from KLM's HQ in Amsterdam.

Princess opens exhibition of water colours, oils

By Kerstin Wichmann
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordanian artist Ibrahim Al Shalabi opened his tenth personal exhibition at the French Cultural Centre Tuesday. After Royal Highness Princess Sarvath patronised the opening of this display and viewed the 38 paintings on show and had them explained by the artist.

Water colours of Jordanian landscapes and oils depicting bedouin riders, portraits of Arabs and still-lives are the main themes of Mr. Al Shalabi's works which were created during the last two years.

Using unpretentious staged still-lives, the artist intends to ex-

press his preference for playing with light and shadow. Furthermore he places strong emphasis on the use of colours. "I have in mind to blend warm colours to cold ones with as much harmony as possible, without defects or gaps," he explains.

ART REVIEW

From composite still life to action and movement such as his galloping horses, the artist tries to stick to his theme of blending warm, neutral earth colours smoothly with cold colours.

Referring to his portraits, Mr. Al Shalabi adds that he tries to assimilate typical Arab features into his character studies, so that

any viewer is aware of the Arab identity, without having to see the national dress or typical clothing.

But it is not only the bedouin and Arab portraits which show the artist's bond to Arab life and his love of the Jordanian country side. His water colours of landscapes for example reflect upon the coast of Aqaba and upon the shores of the Dead Sea.

Mr. Al Shalabi, 29, whose profession is textile designing, has to date held nine personal exhibitions in Amman, Cairo and Pforzheim, West Germany. Additionally he shared several group exhibitions in Egypt and Jordan. His current display at the French Cultural Centre runs until Nov. 16.

Baccalaureate organisations open subject workshops today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The International Baccalaureate Office (IBO) in association with the International Baccalaureate School (IBS), in Amman will open its Middle East Subject Workshops at the Marriott Hotel on Wednesday under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath.

Delegates from Jordan, India, Kuwait, Nigeria and Bahrain will take part in the workshops which will be chaired by the vice president of IBO and addressed by three IBO office supervisors. Also, there will be an address by Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran who is an IBS

board of trustees member. Subjects to be discussed at the workshops are Arabic, mathematics, chemistry, biology and history and educational aids. Teachers from the IBS in Amman will take part in the workshops which will continue until Friday.

Two new teaching approaches aim to encourage, develop Jordanian children's interest in music

By Josephine Zamaniri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Two exciting new approaches to learning music both directed at Jordan's young, have been much discussed in Amman recently. The Rolland Strings method of teaching violin and the Orff approach to general music. Both philosophies are liberal and involve encouraging the child to love music and learn because of this affinity.

The Rolland Strings teaching approach will be brought to Jordan by Sheila Johnson a pupil of the late founder Paul Rolland. "The project is to be established under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor as part of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation," explains a spokesperson for the Foundation. Initially the project will send several local violin teachers to Shenandoah University in the United States, to study the Rolland Strings teaching methods. After completion of the year-long course, the teachers will return and establish a school here at either the Haya Arts Centre or the Royal Cultural Centre. The Foundation spokesperson adds: "The new school will be considered the first step to a larger academy." Initially, about twenty five children will be taught violin by this unique and satisfying method.

Musical integration

Both the Orff approach and the Rolland Strings teaching methods stress the importance of mental and physical integration in the musical process. Ultimately violin playing is for the talented "but Orff approach is directed towards the community," says Professor Jos Wuytack, a leading teacher of this unique and revolutionary approach in his own right.

Recently he visited Jordan but sadly only students at the American Community School (ACS) and those attending Mrs. Naomi Fucik's Orff classes at the Haya



The Young Strings in Action from Washington at the Jerash Festival. The orchestra's leader, Mrs. Sheila Johnson (right), will be bringing the Rolland Strings teaching method to Jordan to encourage local youngsters to take up music (J.T. file photo)

Arts Centre had the privilege of meeting him.

"We start from experience and then go to theory rather than beginning with the rule and application" as music now studied. "For the tiny," he explains, "the experience is simple; getting up, walking, motion, clapping hands accompanied by little verses." In Naomi Fucik's classes, toddlers and their mothers learn the basics of music-speech, sound and body motion. For them the lesson is play and fun.

Older children at the Haya Arts Centre learn the elements of music on a xylophone, an instrument designed by Johann Orff. "With the removal of the fourth and seventh bars, the music produced is heavenly — like that of angels," says Mrs. Fucik. "By removing the fourth and seventh bars, discordant sounds are eliminated." Success in creating something beautiful to the ear encourages the child's musical confidence and enhances his awareness of his own creation.

In one short lesson at the

he further modified by colour coding the elements into block form. When he played the military theme from the Nut Cracker Suite, excitement and understanding dawned on the bright faces of the ten to twelve year old students. One boy rushed to the professor at the end of class and declared "that is the first time I understood a piece of classical music."

Both Mrs. Fucik and Professor Wuytack say the Orff approach never stops. "You can teach people of any ages any style of music," says Professor Wuytack.

Orff attractions for the Third World are many. The system can be quickly adapted to local musical conditions, says Mrs. Fucik who has drawn up a proposal to introduce the Orff teaching approach throughout Jordan's schools. The instruments needed are simple and generally not expensive, she stresses. However, one of the most appealing aspects of the Orff approach lies in its community basis. It is not only for the musically talented but for all members of society; toddlers with their mothers, young people and to experienced musicians. "If the approach is introduced into the school system a solid musical basis can be established in Jordan and the lives of thousands of children throughout the Kingdom will be touched by the gift of music," says Mrs. Fucik.

This is the second part of a two-part series on the development of Arab musical styles and music in Jordan. The first article appeared in Monday's issue of the Jordan Times.

SOVIET BOOK EXHIBITION

Continues at Holiday Inn Hotel until November, 11th. Great variety of political, literary, scientific & children's books in Arabic & English.



Citibank Jordan holds a Foreign Exchange Seminar at Housing Bank

AMMAN — A twelve-day course was opened on Saturday November 2nd, 1985 at the Housing Bank Training Centre by Mr. Zubair Khoury, the Director General of the Housing Bank and by Mr. Zubyr Soomro, General Manager of Citibank in Jordan, the organiser of this course.

The course has been arranged for the Housing Bank senior staff to cover particulars on the foreign exchange market and money market trans-

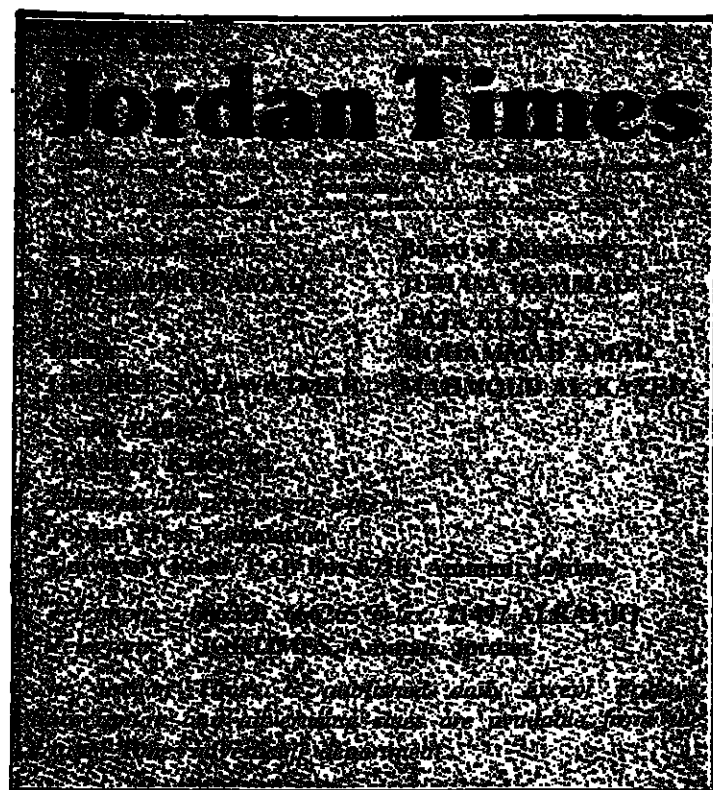
actions. Mr. Zubair Khoury, in his opening speech, highlighted the importance of this course, and praised the mutual cooperation between the two major banks.

Mr. Zubyr Soomro, the General Manager of Citibank in Jordan, after welcoming the participants highlighted the benefits and objectives of this course which will be conducted by Mr. Johnny Zeidan, and Ms. Zeinab Hashem of Cit-

ibank Amman Treasury. Commenting on such courses, Mr. Soomro said that this course, which has been tested over many years, was previously offered only to Citibank officers. This particular course is being taught entirely by local officers of Citibank Jordan who converted it to Arabic and moulded it to meet Housing Bank requirements. It involves each participant running his or her bank and over the 12-day period bidding

on foreign exchange, and money market transactions, booking deals, and maintaining their own accounts.

It is worth mentioning that a similar course in English was recently conducted by Citibank Jordan staff in Nairobi for several African commercial and central banks. Similar foreign exchange courses are being considered to be taught for several Arab countries.



Rethinking matters

NO-ONE should doubt President Reagan's sincerity when he says that he wants to succeed at Geneva. Nor should one doubt Mr. Gorbachev's sincerity either. He equally wants to succeed, not least because the arms race is costing the Soviet Union an arm and a leg. He wants to go down in Russian history as the man who made the Soviet economy work, who made the people's lives pleasant and enjoyable — and to do that the military budget has to be cut down to size.

So the will to succeed exists. But will that be enough? If President Reagan's speech to the U.N. is an indication of the position he intends to take at Geneva, then there are genuine grounds for concern. For no one should have any illusion that if the Geneva summit ends in failure, the world will be a much more dangerous place. The arms race will keep ahead, spiralling even more out of control than it is today.

Reagan's speech was certainly not a conciliatory one. On arms control and the strategic defence initiative, the one field where the Soviets are looking for a concession, he was as inflexible as ever. That might not have mattered had he not used the occasion to launch into a diversionary attack on the Soviet system. He made it clear that in his mind the world would be a far more peaceful place without Marxist-Leninism. Picking out Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Angola and Kampuchea, he said that the conflicts in those countries are "the consequence of an ideology imposed from without, dividing nations and creating regimes that are at war with their own people."

There is a great deal of truth in what he says. But putting all the blame on Marxism will not wash. It is naive. They are not the only problem areas in the world. What one might ask President Reagan, about Israel or South Africa?

Moreover, President Reagan's offer of a fresh start in U.S.-Soviet relations sounds somewhat odd, coming from the man who has been one of the prime causes for relations getting out of hand in the first place. Yes, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan; it escalated the arms race; it has ignored the Helsinki convention on human rights; it bears grave responsibility for the present state of affairs. But President Reagan has used every opportunity to attack the Soviets in public. He has been as bad as the Soviets in this respect.

The fact is that the lead up to Geneva is an exercise in propaganda but it is Gorbachev not Reagan who is winning the propaganda battle hands down. He is running circles round the American president and that, as the Thatchers and Kohls of this world understand only too well, is a dangerous situation to be in. What is needed is a skilful diplomat who can turn the situation to his advantage, but Reagan is just not that sort of man.

He is a politician who reacts with his heart, not his head. We have seen it time and time again. The forcing down of the Egyptian airliner carrying the *Achille Lauro* hijackers was but the latest example. It was an emotional response to what had happened. But politically, apart from making the U.S. feel better, it achieved nothing.

Such emotionalism may make him a highly marketable product as far as the American electorate is concerned, but it is not the best personality to fill one of the most important jobs on earth. If Geneva is to succeed, President Reagan has got to get down off his hobby horse and stop blaming the Soviet Union and Marxism for all the world's ills. He has to realise that some of his own policies and those of some of his allies are as great a cause for international disorder as anything done by Moscow — Arab News, Jeddah.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Party to peace

IN AN interview with the American weekly Time magazine, King Hussein reiterated Jordan's firm stand with regard to the Palestine problem and the peace efforts. He said that the Palestinians who suffered most from Israel's occupation should be a party to future negotiations for peace. Any efforts that exclude the Palestinians will not succeed and will only serve to delay the explosion in the Middle East region as long as the issue is unsettled. In the interview, the King said that Arab countries have accepted the idea of an international conference to settle the problem but that the United States and Israel still reject it, and they both reject the last opportunity for establishing peace. King Hussein referred to a rejection by U.S. Congress to sell Jordan weapons needed for its own defence, and said that such move would not deter Jordan from pursuing its efforts to regain Arab rights in Palestine. The cancellation of the arms deal can only lead to damaging relations between the U.S. and Jordan.

Al Dustour: Palestinians must be involved

IN TWO separate interviews with the American weekly Time and the U.S. NBC television network, King Hussein made it clear that Jordan was genuinely striving to achieve peace based on justice. For such peace to be established, the King said Jordan insists on involving the Palestinians in any negotiations concerning Palestine, and Jordan adheres to its demand for an international conference where all parties concerned in the issue should be represented. Jordan, he said, cannot and will not act as a substitute for the Palestinians without whom no real peace can be achieved. Jordan still adheres to the U.N. Security Council resolutions which serve as a basis for a just peace and Jordan also seeks to reestablish Arab solidarity and build up Arab strength to enhance the Arab Nation's position at any future negotiations for peace. Through the NBC and the Time magazine, King Hussein addressed the American nation explaining Jordan's position and also making it clear that the cancellation of the U.S. arms sales to Jordan would only weaken confidence in the United States and not Jordan's endeavours to arrive at a just peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: The Lebanese ordeal

THE WARRING factions in Lebanon now stand at crossroads, each considering whether to return to fighting and destroy the rest of the country or resort to reason and dialogue and end the ordeal of the Lebanese people. Over the past 10 years, the Lebanese have tried all diabolic techniques leading to self-destruction, including rockets, artillery, and car bombs in addition to abduction. These warfare methods transformed Lebanon, once a paradise in the midst of the Arab World, into a jungle where all crimes are committed. The past 10 years should serve as a good lesson for the people of Lebanon and open the eyes of all other Arabs to the fact that bloodshed can achieve nothing, and that only through reasonable dialogue can one achieve results. The mad fighting that prevailed in Lebanon over the past decade caused destruction and brought sufferings to many Lebanese and Arabs, and yet certain groups in Lebanon are not satisfied and fear dialogue.

GUEST COLUMN

40 years of the U.N.: Achievements and setbacks

By Mustafa Darwish

FORTY years ago representatives of 51 nations signed a charter for establishing the United Nations. The signing of the charter followed the end of the Second World War that broke out when the League of Nations failed to settle disputes among world powers.

The nations which signed the U.N. charter included all those that came out victorious in the Second World War, the same nations that won victory in World War One. But it seems that the world is still facing tremendous problems and that the members of the United Nations after 40 years have neither learnt from the past lessons, tragedies and disasters of the two previous wars, nor did they so far make provisions for avoiding a third one.

The United Nations charter which was signed in the American city of San Francisco by independent nations and which was meant to be good for the rest of the world, was in fact designed mainly to serve the interests of the signatories — the victors of World War Two. This charter granted the major victorious powers permanent membership in the U.N. Security Council and the right to veto its proposed resolutions. These two privileges have on many occasions foisted attempts to find solutions for major world issues like the Middle East. Consequently this situation has prompted many nations to demand the cancellation of the right to veto resolutions and to seek an amendment to the U.N. charter.

The amendment was deemed necessary in view of the new modern era the world is living through and to adapt to the new world situation after the emergence of 159 independent nations, all members of the world body.

A question that presents itself however, is: Has the United Nations failed or succeeded in making our world any better?

Despite the fact that we, the Arabs, have fallen as the first victim to the United Nations, which decided in 1947 to partition our lands in Palestine and establish the Zionist state there, we still believe that the United Nations has had beneficial effects on the world at large.

These benefits can be listed as follows:

— All U.N. member nations have the right, on equal footing to express their views before the U.N. General Assembly. This is a very democratic method which helps all nations to convey their political views to other nations.

— The U.N. has succeeded over the past three decades in creating a peace-making force stationed in troubled regions and designed to prevent a flare up of conflicts.

— The U.N. and its specialised organisations and agencies continue to serve as a meeting place for delegations from different countries which, apart from formal meetings, have been able to settle regional issues through side par-

leys and informal gatherings. However, the United Nations continues to display its dark side to the world as well. This is seen in the following:

— U.N. resolutions are not normally implemented unless they are to the taste of the superpowers, and unless big powers are in agreement, which seldom happens.

— The U.N. has failed to bridge the big gap between rich and poor nations despite numerous international conferences and meetings held from time to time within and outside the United Nations.

— The U.N. has failed to eliminate racial discrimination which is still being practised daily by South Africa's government in its dealings with the

black majority and by Israel, in the occupied Arab lands.

— While the whole world realises the facts about Palestine and how the U.N. decided on the partition of that country in 1947, the U.N. has done nothing to stop Israel from swallowing up the rest of the Arab lands in Palestine and to end 19 years of occupation there or stop Israel's continued threats to neighbouring Arab countries.

Despite all these setbacks for the United Nations, we still believe in the positive role this world organisation can play. We also believe the existence of the United Nations offers an outlet for the unfortunate nations of the world to air their views and seek justice.

Independence storm gathers in Pacific

By Alain Cass

ROGER GAILLOT stands on his simple hilltop ranch house and gazes at what he and his family of white settlers have achieved since landing in New Caledonia, France's territory in the South Pacific, over a century ago.

It has been an exciting and often perilous adventure, not out of place in a Joseph Conrad story. Mr. Gaillet's great-grandfather, a Breton with a taste for travel, landed in this island in 1865. He was given 20 acres of land by France which he worked until his death five years later when he was killed and eaten by Melanesian cannibals.

Today Mr. Gaillet owns land as far as the eye can see: over 2,500 acres, with 1,600 head of prime beef, a dozen horses and a private landing strip all hemmed in by mountains to the north and the Pacific to the south.

Gaillet is fond of telling the story of his great-grandfather's death because it underlines the point he wants to make at a time when opinion between pro-independence white settlers like himself has become dangerously polarised.

"When my family came here," says Mr. Gaillet, "there was nothing. It was empty. The Melanesians lived in the mountains. They were in the stone age. We gave them civilisation in return for land. This land belongs to those who made it."

Now, he says, the white settlers in Caledonia have been "betrayed" by France. "The Socialists have sprung a trap for us and they expect us to fall into it. Well, you can tell them from me that they will have problems."

The "trap" referred to by Mr. Gaillet is the plan to move this tropical Cote d'Azur built on French money, tourism and the nickel boom of the 1970s — New Caledonia holds one-third of total world deposits — to independence within two years.

Under the plan announced by Mr. Laurent Fabius, the French prime minister, on April 25, New Caledonia was divided into four regions each of which elected a new assembly some weeks ago. These assemblies would form the territorial congress which would implement a referendum on independence for the territory — possibly in "association" with France on matters of defence and security.

The regional divisions appeared designed to create a pro-independence congress with New Caledonia's indigenous people — the Kanaks — in control.

Unfortunately for France and President Francois Mitterrand, who has been preoccupied with the Greenpeace affair in the Pacific, the Fabius plan backfired and it is the French government which now finds itself caught in a trap, some would say of its own making.

The problem for France is that, unlike any other colonial situation, the indigenous Melanesian Kanaks constitute a minority in their own country largely as the result of a deliberate French policy over the years to encourage immigration. They make up only 43 per cent of the population of 145,000. The whites (37 per cent) and other Pacific Islanders and Asian minorities (20 per cent) encouraged to settle here from former French colonies are solidly against independence. They fear being swamped by Melanesian culture, a fear which has been greatly compounded by the electoral victory in New Caledonia's four regions of the fundamentalist Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS).

But although the Kanaks won three of the four assemblies outright, the fourth, which represents the most populous area of the territory, that around Noumea, and which therefore has most seats, was won by anti-independence forces.

Despite winning a majority of the territory, the FLNKS and its more moderate partners the LKS

hold a minority of the new seats as well as a minority of the vote. The trap France is caught in is that, under the French constitution, Mr. Mitterrand's government cannot simply hand over power without an act of self-determination by the islanders. And most of the islanders are solidly against independence.

Mr. Jean-Claude Briault, an elected member of the Conservative Rassemblement pour Caledonie Republicaine (RPCR), says the territory's economy, already wilting because of a collapse in nickel prices and tourism, would be set back decades if France withdrew anyway.

"France has been good for this place. We have a higher per capita income than any country in the Pacific and many in the world. Most children go to school. Most communities have health centres. We have television. 500 km of paved roads, direct dialling to the world. The French subsidises a third of our annual budget. We couldn't possibly survive without France. Independence is a dream which won't work."

What is equally not in doubt, however, since the elections is that the overwhelming majority of Kanaks want independence and some may be prepared to fight for it. France has 3,000 troops and paramilitary police who patrol the island trying to prevent serious racial strife.

Melanesians say that France encouraged immigration in the 1960s and 1970s making them a minority in their own land.

Mr. Jean-Marie Tjibaou, 49, formerly a Roman Catholic priest released from his vows in 1970 to take up politics, leads the FLNKS from a Kanak stronghold in the north. He would, if independence ever came, be a strong contender to become the country's first leader.

"We have been humiliated in our own land for long enough," he said. "We are not French and neither do we want to be. We are the sons of the soil. We were here long before the colonial power came. There is a conflict of legitimacy over who owns this country and until that is resolved there can be no peace or security."

But despite his party's sweeping gains at the elections, Mr. Tjibaou is painfully aware of the built-in majority for independence. His answer is to disenfranchise all whites and other settlers from the referendum which has to be held by 1987. "How they do it is their problem," he says.

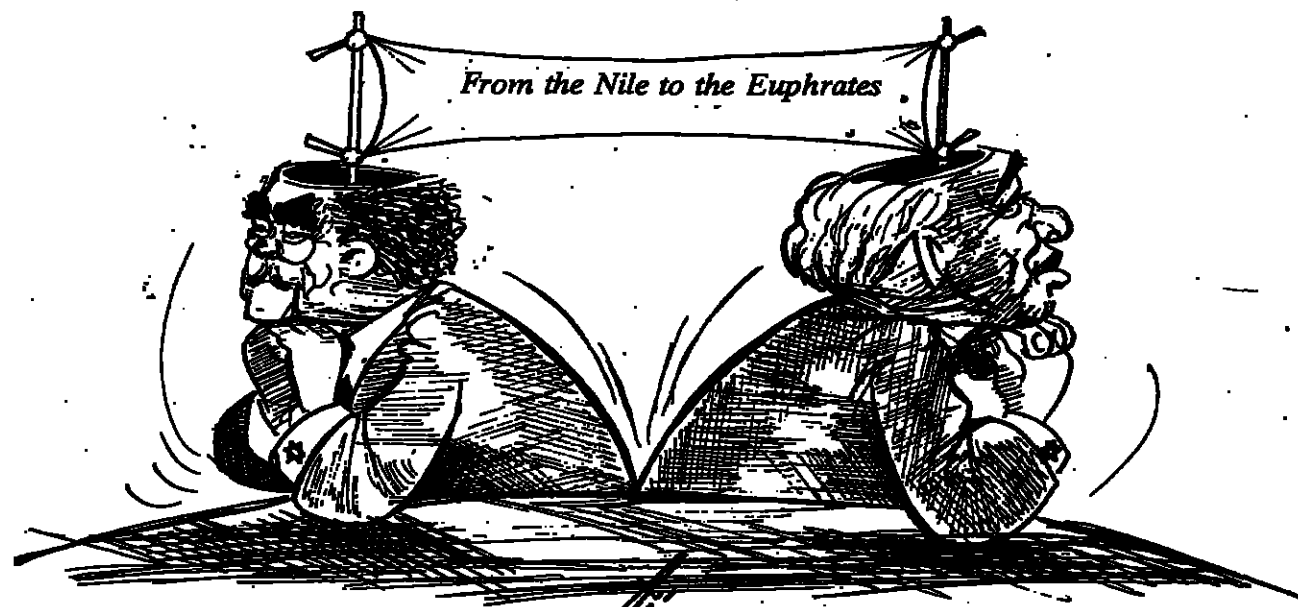
White hopes now rest on an opposition victory led by former French prime minister Jacques Chirac of the Conservative RPR in the parliamentary elections due in France next March. The hope is that a government dominated by Mr. Chirac would hold a referendum in New Caledonia in which all would be allowed to vote and the majority would say "Non" to independence. New constitutional arrangements could then be introduced which would retain the ties with France.

But many whites recognise it may not be that simple. Firstly, even if the opposition wins the May next March France will still have a Socialist president who may not agree with his new government.

Second, by the time Mr. Mitterrand's term runs out in 1988 the new regional assemblies in New Caledonia will be working and it is hard to see how a new administration could put the clock back. Third, as a journalist, in Noumea said: "The genie of independence has been let out of the lamp. Kanak expectations have been aroused. They will not be dampened."

The future, therefore, looks bleak for New Caledonia. An increasingly vocal and militant independence movement encouraged by, among others, Libya (where some Kanaks have been betrayed) and Cuba is pitted against a majority determined to hold out to the bitter end.

— Financial Times news feature.



Arab universities in the West Bank: Institutes of learning and politics

By Aliya Fisher
Associated Press

BETHLEHEM. Occupied West Bank — More than a decade ago, Israel allowed the building of the first universities in the occupied West Bank to channel the minds of Palestinians away from politics and into the worlds of science and literature.

Now many Israelis wonder whether the schools do more harm than good. Anti-Israel politics, the critics say, is a mandatory after-school topic of discussion in which "propagandists" are trained for Israel's arch-enemy, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The four campuses in the West Bank have been a target of a crackdown by the Israeli military to combat a wave of Palestinian violence that has claimed 16 Jewish lives this year.

The largest university, Al Najah in Nablus, reopened in October after being closed for two months. It was ordered shut by Israeli authorities Aug. 2 after soldiers found leaflets considered to be inflammatory.

College administrators reject charges that the campuses are centres of violence. But they say the universities often are the only out-

let for young Palestinians to vent their anger.

"There are no absolutes between education and politics here," said Brother Thomas Scanlon, vice chancellor of the Vatican-sponsored Bethlehem University only 1.5 kilometres from the traditional birthplace of Jesus. "It's like the Vietnam protest era in America. Campuses naturally get involved."

Brig.-Gen. Shmuel Goren, Israel's top military officer in the West Bank, said the universities are partly financed by the PLO and create an atmosphere that encourages violence.

"If they didn't exist, I presume there would be fewer attacks," he said.

Bethlehem University, Al Najah, Bir Zeit in Ramallah, and the Islamic College in Hebron are privately funded with Arab money channelled through Jordan. They also receive help from agencies such as the Ford Foundation and the World Council of Churches.

Israeli authorities say the four universities have a total enrolment of 10,000 students.

Gen. Goren, whose title is coordinator of the administered territories, said no students have been accused of commando attacks and no weapons have been

found on the campuses.

"The students aren't the ones who shoot or plant bombs, but they create an atmosphere for it by propaganda, debates, and political subversion," he said.

Right-wing Israelis contend the campus agitation "is just one step away from terrorism."

"It's the atmosphere that creates the deeds," said Daniella Weiss, secretary of the Gush Emunim (Bloc of the Faithful) Movement that organises Jewish settlement in the West Bank, where 45,000 Jews live along with 750,000 Arabs.

"The universities should be closed. Once they have that seed of anti-Zionist propaganda they have no moral right to exist," Weiss argued.

Israel's leaders, believing that a liberal West Bank policy will help persuade Arabs to enter peace talks, have preferred to keep the campuses open. Some officials say Israel has an obligation toward the Palestinians living under Israeli control.

"Maybe we should close the universities. But we have no interest in doing so because we see ourselves a part of the free world," Goren said.

Authorities say dozens of stu-

dents have been detained without trial under recently imposed emergency measures and others have been barred from attending classes.

But the only evidence offered of subversive activities on campuses are PLO literature and leaflets confiscated at book fairs that condone anti-Israeli violence or explain how to make explosives.

Al Najah University has lost six months of classes since 1984 because of government-ordered closures, said school spokesman Saeb Erakat, who accused Israel of "finding an excuse to infringe on our academic freedom."

Goren said the closures and detentions of students have stopped the demonstrations and unrest. But the relative quiet at the schools also may have to do with internal Palestinian politics.

Scanlon said the split among the rival PLO factions has turned the students' interest inward and created an atmosphere of uncertainty.

At the Bethlehem campus, for example, supporters of the mainstream Fateh group headed by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, recently lost its majority in the student council to the Marxist groups backed by Syria.

'Fears of Soviet-shared occupation prompted U.S. to bomb Japan'

By Arnold Zeitlin
The Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Government files show the dropping of two atomic bombs in Japan in 1945 saved 20,000 U.S. lives at most, not the 500,000 claimed by U.S. President Harry S. Truman and British Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill, says a former U.S. official.

"Not wanting the Soviets to have any possibility of occupying or sharing in the occupation of Japan was a strong factor in the decision to drop the bomb," said Rufus E. Miles Jr., a former fellow at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University. He was for 12 years the chief administrative officer of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

He spoke with the Associated Press last week at the Cambridge offices of International Security, a defence and security quarterly sponsored by the Centre for Science and International Affairs of Harvard University. The magazine's fall issue contains an article by Miles.

Miles noted that 500,000 deaths, which the two leaders said would be prevented by dropping the bomb, would have amounted to 70 per cent more than the 292,000 deaths in battle in all of World War II.

Truman reported in his autobiography a decade after the war that army chief of staff General George Marshall forecast in June 1945 a toll of 500,000 U.S. deaths in the planned two-phase invasion of the Japanese islands of Kyushu and Honshu.

Miles says a casualty forecast recorded in a June 18, 1945, meeting in Truman's office was 31,000, with 20 to 25 per cent dying, for the first 30 days of the Kyushu invasion. He said a "worst-case scenario" for the invasion envisioned 20,000 U.S. deaths.

Miles attributed the discrepancy between the meeting estimate and the memoirs to Truman's powers of recall.

"His memory was not very good," said Miles, 75, who lives in retirement in Rutland, Vermont. In 1953 memoirs, Churchill said he foresaw 500,000 U.S. dea-

ths and "half that number of British" to quell Japanese resistance to invasion.

Miles concludes that the "most powerful" of considerations in dropping the bombs was keeping the Soviet Union out of a defeated Japan. The Soviet Union declared war on Japan Aug. 8, two days after the Hiroshima bomb and a day before the Nagasaki attack. Japan surrendered unconditionally Aug. 14.

After the successful atomic test in July 1945 at Alamogordo, New Mexico, Miles writes, "American officials realised that they had the means to end the war very quickly without help from the USSR and before the Soviets could effectively stake a claim for the joint occupation of Japan, as they had done in Germany."

Instead of dropping the atom bombs that killed 70,000 to 80,000 in Hiroshima and 45,000 in Nagasaki and placing the "onus ... on the United States for the legitimization of nuclear weapons," Miles argues the United States had these options:

— Negotiate. The Japanese were near surrender and might

have given up without an invasion if permitted to retain the emperor as an institution.

— Intensify a blockade and conventional bombing. Conventional warfare, already devastating Japan, could have been stepped up to force surrender before the scheduled Nov. 1, 1945 allied invasion of Kyushu. Miles quoted the postwar U.S. strategic bombing survey as declaring that even without the atomic bombs, a Japanese surrender would have occurred "prior to Dec. 31, 1945, and in all probability prior to Nov. 1."

— Invade Kyushu as scheduled. Forecasts suggested that taking the southern island would have forced surrender within 30 days.

— If the Kyushu invasion failed to force surrender, invade Honshu as scheduled in the spring of 1946, when a devastated Japan could not have inflicted the 500,000 deaths Truman cited.

"It is mystifying," wrote Miles, "that historians have not long ago exploded the demonstrable myth that those attacks probably saved half a million lives."

King: It is totally unrealistic to expect an oppressed people living under such wretched conditions of occupation to remain passive

Following is the full text of His Majesty King Hussein's address to the Luxembourg Parliament on Tuesday:

Mr. President,
Prime Minister,
Ministers,
Honourable Deputies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to address you today and to convey the admiration and greetings of the government and people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It is of added significance that this visit by Queen Noor and myself comes at a time when the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg holds the presidency of the European Community. This happy coincidence reinforces my belief that today's meeting will make a positive contribution to our joint endeavours to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East which has enjoyed traditionally strong ties of friendship with the nations of Europe.

The League of Arab States is one of the venues of Jordanian action at regional and international levels. Similarly, the European Economic Community is an important forum for your country's involvement at both levels. These two regional organisations are engaged in an ongoing exchange aimed at strengthening co-operation and interaction between the Arab World and Europe. Our two countries, by virtue of their positions within our two respective regions, are well placed to play a useful and effective role in enhancing this endeavour.

Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is now thirty-three years since I was called upon as a very young man to assume my responsibilities. At that time Jordan faced two major challenges:

First: The attainment of progress, modernisation and prosperity despite meagre resources, and
Second: The achievement of a level of stability and security that would protect our national development process in the face of pressures resulting from the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In rising to these challenges my people have given me their unstinting love and loyalty. Their perseverance and hard work has enabled us to achieve much of which we are proud. We were able to withstand the momentous events engulfing our region with disciplined determination, drawing

on our internal cohesion and the assistance of our friends.

Paramount among the challenges we faced was the 1967 war, whose tragic consequences are suffered by us, and the whole area, until this very day. In addition to the untold dimensions of the human suffering involved, the results of that war constitute the root cause of the current tension and instability in the Middle East. It poses, also, a constant threat to our world as long as it remains unresolved.

Mr. President

Given this grim picture, Jordan shouldered its responsibilities and took the lead in trying to diffuse this situation. We pioneered the road to peace by subscribing to the principle of a peaceful settlement to the conflict. This was embodied in our acceptance of Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 as the basis for a just, comprehensive and durable peace. This proved to be a turning point in establishing a new Arab position characterised by constructive realism based on the acceptance of Israel's existence in the Arab World.

This position was confirmed by the Arab states neighbouring Israel through their acceptance of Security Council Resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 of 1973. It was later unanimously upheld by the Arab League in its resolution of the Arab peace plan adopted by the Fez Summit of 1982. The summit's initiative offered the possibility of achieving a just and comprehensive peace which would secure the interests of all peoples and countries of the region.

Yet, despite all Arab and other peace initiatives, the situation remains deadlocked. Why, we may ask, was there no progress?

There is no doubt in our minds that with the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, the Arab World presented a major concession in the wake of the June war of 1967. This resolution should have laid the foundations for peace within the shortest period of time. It would also have prevented the war of 1973 and the other of 1982, when Israeli forces invaded Lebanon, and laid siege to its capital. Nor was it foreseen that Israel's occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights would continue for over eighteen years, with no end in sight. Students

of the Arab-Israeli conflict, as well as my generation of leaders and statesmen, who have experienced phases of the conflict are more aware of our sincere search for an equitable resolution of this painful conflict.

Until the eve of the 1967 war, Israel called for peace based on facts established by the war of 1948. Its clear requirement then was that the Arab countries and the Palestinian people acquiesce to Israeli annexation of Arab cities, villages and territories not alloted to the Jewish state by the Palestine partition Resolution of 1947. It was only natural that the Arab peoples should oppose a bid for peace based on a *fait accompli*. However, after the 1967 war, there was a significant change in the Arab position: By accommodating the requirements for peace that were stipulated in Security Council Resolution 242.

Unfortunately, instead of reciprocating and moving decisively towards peace negotiations, Israel resorted to procrastination, and claimed that the Arab offer of peace was difficult to accept. This attitude concealed its plans for expansion through the annexation of the territories it had occupied by force.

Israel proceeded, with this unconvincing pretext, to alter the facts on the ground. It established settlements, seized control of water resources, expropriated more than half of the West Bank lands and moved Israeli citizens into the settlements there — in clear violation of the Geneva Convention. It imposed new taxes, including a 25 per cent purchase tax, one of the highest in the world, and exacted excessive fees on routine transactions. Perhaps most curious of all was the permit fee on moving to and from the East Bank — bringing to mind the levies on feudal travel in the Europe of the Middle Ages.

Not only does Israel persist in devouring land, expropriating resources and subjecting the economy of the occupied territories to its own economic will, but it has also resorted to financing the occupation from the resources of those under occupation. Its ultimate objective is to gradually drive out the Arab inhabitants, through organised pressure, thus changing demographic as well as regional facts.

With these developments in mind Israel is now asking us for peace talks on the basis of new facts, not the facts of 1948, but those prevailing in the post-1967 period.

It is easily recognised that Israel's position and practices are motivated by its military superiority. Israel's military might is fortifying its transgression and fuelling extremism on both sides of the conflict.

In so doing, Israel is opting for occupation of Arab territories instead of peace. Prolonged tension and conflict generates radicalism and promotes violence, yet, at the same time, the Arab people under occupation are expected to exercise restraint. When the Arab population reacts to provocation by militants or settler groups, Israel's voice is immediately raised in condemnation of Arab violence. It is totally unrealistic to expect an oppressed people living under such wretched conditions of occupation to remain passive. They are suffering the anguish of the dispossessed and enduring systematic erosion of their very identity with no hope in sight.

No one submits to foreign occupation. The Europeans resisted heroically when they suffered a similar occupation forty years ago. How are we to expect the Palestinians to react to an occupation which aims to uproot them and condemn them to a state of vagrancy and hopelessness, with no place to call home?

Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the Palestinian tragedy today. There is a glimmer of hope however, that current efforts for the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis may yet yield results.

Owing to its geographic position and historical association with Palestine, Jordan has been organically linked with this problem since its very beginning. Our people have been seriously affected by the sequence of tragic events in Palestine. Consequently, there has been dynamic interaction between the people of Jordan and the people of Palestine. We have been consistently committed to the cause of establishing a just Middle East peace in accordance with the charter and principles of the United Nations. Hence my own personal involvement in the formulation of Security Council Resolution 242 was, and still is, based on a firm conviction that just peace is contingent upon complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967. The failure of Israel to withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967, in

return for peace, caused the breakdown of the war of 1973. The Security Council adopted Resolution 338 which brought about a ceasefire and called for the implementation of Resolution 242. Again, we supported the resolution and took part in the Geneva Peace Conference. Recognising political reality, the United Nations General Assembly acknowledged the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We believe that in any meaningful negotiations leading to the peace we all seek, the legitimate Palestinian representatives should be invited to participate in the peace process. The primary Arab party to the conflict, the Palestinian people, ought to be the primary party to peace.

In September 1982, the Arab states reiterated their unanimous commitment to peace. At the Fez Arab summit, we adopted a peace plan that was later presented by a seven-member Arab committee to the five permanent members of the Security Council. The Security Council welcomed this initiative, recognising it as a positive development.

However, the peace efforts remained dormant until we concluded an agreement, on the 11th February 1985, with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, for joint action. The peace process was thus rejuvenated and positive movement was achieved for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relevant to the Palestinian issue.

A Jordanian-Palestinian joint mission has visited a number of world capitals to stimulate the peace process along these lines.

We believe it to be imperative that an international conference should be convened. Ideally, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should invite the five permanent members of the Security Council, as well as all the parties to the conflict, to attend that conference.

Little can be achieved however, if the United States shirks its responsibilities as a superpower and as a champion of human rights, freedom, and the right to self-determination. We hope that the United States will participate with other nations and partake actively in the international conference to help all parties to the conflict arrive at a just and comprehensive settlement, once and for all.

Mr. President,

The European Community has

demonstrated its concern over the issue and defined its position on the essential elements upon which a peaceful settlement can be achieved. This was clearly stated in the Venice Declaration of 1980 and subsequent statements to that effect. You have affirmed the principles of Israeli withdrawal, self-determination for the Palestinian people and the illegality of settlements and other Israeli actions, including the annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. You have advocated a balance between the right of all states in the region to existence and security, and the right of all peoples in the region to justice, a concept which calls for the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. We also appreciate your recognition of the positive Arab contribution to the cause of peace that was formulated at Fez in 1982.

Mr. President,

The Venice Declaration states: "The nine member states of the European Community consider that the traditional ties and common interests which link Europe to the Middle East oblige them to play a special role and now require them to work in a more concrete way towards peace." The states of the European Community have consistently expressed the desire for peace to prevail in our region. We welcome your assistance in realising it. After all the European Community enjoys close relations with all the parties to the conflict. Further, I firmly believe that you have always shared our interest in averting the polarisation of the Middle East.

Mr. President,

Our region is also beset by a vicious war between two neighbours, Iran and Iraq — now in its sixth year. It has drained the resources of both countries and peoples and threatens to engulf the whole area. Despite the many efforts at various levels to terminate this conflict, for which a rational basis no longer exists, Iran has regrettably thwarted every endeavour for peace or reconciliation.

We appreciate Iraq's positive response to the various initiatives aimed at bringing this war to an end so that a peaceful settlement can be achieved safeguarding the interests and historical rights of both parties.

In our common search for inter-regional stability, I believe



that the states of the European Community have an important role to play in seriously urging Iran to respond to our call to bring the fighting to an end. I believe the situation which insists on a continuation of this futile war, and does not need the call of the international community to peace, beyond this point in time, should be universally penalised.

Mr. President,
Honourable Deputies,

I would like to refer to economic relations and technical cooperation between the community and Jordan.

Since the signing of the general cooperation agreement in early 1977, we are truly grateful for your assistance to Jordan which has amounted to 103 million European Currency Units. We hope that an additional 202 million ECU's will be approved in line with the discussions held in Amman in October 1984, when the EEC-Jordan Cooperative Council reviewed the third financial protocol for the period 1987-1991. We also look forward

to your participation in projects of our forthcoming five year plan, 1986-1990, aimed at furthering the programme of economic and social development. Similarly, we hope that bilateral and collective measures will be taken to reduce the large deficit in our trade. Between the years 1977 and 1984, we imported a total of \$5.4 billion from Europe, against exports from Jordan to the community members amounting to only \$77 million. The balance of trade thus reflects a seventy-fold ratio in Europe's favour.

We are confident that EEC support for Jordan's economic and social development drive will be matched, in terms of the community's backing of Jordan's active political search for a just peace in our region.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to address you. It is indeed a privilege for me to be here amongst you today. I am proud to convey to you the sincere desire of the government and people of Jordan to see our relations grow further in all fields. I thank you for your warm welcome. May God bless you.

Lower House elects permanent committees after heated debate

(Continued from page 1)

the 25-signatory circular was a strong indication of the tug-of-war.

Deputies Mohammad Al Haj Abdullah, Youssef Al Athem and Ati Abu El'izz attacked what they described as the pro-Fayez attitude evident in the circular.

Deputies Khaled Al Haj Hassan, minister of labour and social development, and Rizk Al Bataineh supported Mr. Fayez's reelection and the circular.

The first deputy to speak at the outset of Tuesday's session was Yacoub Mu'ammir. He suggested that 15 deputies should be the maximum number of members in each permanent committee and that deputies should nominate themselves for each of the committee. If nominations exceed 15, then a secret balloting should be held to elect the committee. Mr. Mu'ammir said.

According to the House's internal charter, one deputy can be a member of only two permanent committees. The four permanent committees are charged with handling legal, financial, administrative and foreign affairs respectively.

The House's internal charter provides for the formation of temporary sub-committees as and when necessary. The committees which were formed on Tuesday were entrusted with handling agriculture, tourism and expatriates affairs, occupied territories affairs and education issues.

Deputy Haj Abdullah launched his attack on the 25-signatory circular by saying that it was based on selecting deputies according to the 25 members' "personal interests."

Mr. Abdullah, revealing that he was one of the 13 deputies who abstained from the secret balloting on Saturday, said: "It was a pleasure for the 12 other deputies and myself to abstain, but this healthy attitude seems to have angered other deputies."

He said the trend to abstain from voting was a "symbol of a healthy and democratic" process.

"If our legislative body keeps saying 'yes' to all decisions, then parliament will only become a symbol of decoration," Mr. Haj Abdullah said. He said the 25-signatory circular excluded opponents and critics of some government policies and sought to increase the number of deputies

who always vote in favour.

Excluding critics from committees will not mean that "we will not argue in support of or against any issue since we can voice our opinions freely during the House's meetings," he said.

Deputy Bataineh, who spoke next, criticised Mr. Haj Abdullah for "exceeding the second session's working agenda, attacking deputies."

Saying that it was the deputies' right to meet "whenever and wherever they want and that to discuss things themselves," he defended the circular. But he added that all deputies' suggestions should be heard during the House's meeting. Referring to the circular he said: "It is the deputy's legitimate right to be creative and to carry out personal endeavours and this is exactly what we have done."

He also criticised Mr. Haj Abdullah's assessment that the selection of deputies to the four permanent committees as was suggested in the circular will lead to the "death of parliamentary voice."

"Democracy has been a major feature of the House's meetings," he said.

Mr. Bataineh, who voted in favour of Mr. Fayez's reelection, described abstention from voting as also "a form of democracy."

Deputy Riyad Al Nawaiseh tried to interrupt Mr. Bataineh by calling for an order point.

As the debate heated up, Speaker Fayez announced a 30-minute adjournment.

Deputy Haj Hassan opened the resumed session by commenting on Mr. Haj Abdullah's speech. Mr. Haj Hassan said those who abstained and those who voted for Mr. Fayez's reelection followed the right path.

He attacked Mr. Abdullah for saying that the 13 deputies who abstained represented the right and democratic stand. "It is the majority of us who have voted for Mr. Fayez that should be described as those who followed the right path," he said.

Deputy Ati Abu El'izz also criticised the 25-signatory circular saying that the document was drawn up "without our knowledge and we resent such an unplanned attitude."

Deputy Athem, indicating that he was among the 13 who abstained on Saturday, said: "I was unhappy over a lot of things which

happened during the past two ordinary sessions of the House." But he said he did want to elaborate on the issue and "it will harm a lot of the deputies and the reputation of the House itself."

Referring to the anti and pro-Fayez blocs in the House, he said: "God forgive me for saying so, but some deputies have started aggravating the situation... if such a situation persists no-one will benefit."

"It is in the interest of no-one to neglect opposing deputies and therefore each one should have the right to participate in any of the four permanent committees," he said.

Mr. Athem defended Mr. Haj Abdullah's speech. "It revealed a high standard of self-expression which confined itself to within a circle of self-respect and refined arguments."

Hearing the fierce criticism against the 25-signatory circular, the House decided to drop the doc-

ument's nominations for the committees and to elect the committee members.

The following were elected members of the Financial Committee:

Sheikh Abdul Baqui Gammo, Farah Abu Jaber, Musa Abu El Ragheb, Mifteh Al Ourtallah, Yacoub Mu'ammir, Ahmad Koufahi, Abdullah Al Akaleh, Daoud Suleiman Daoud, Fouad Farraj, Hifzi Mleibes, Mufid Al Mubaslat, Marouf Rabah and Khaled Al Fayyad.

The Financial Committee is in charge of supervising and auditing revenues, expenditures and concerned suggestions over financial affairs.

The following deputies were elected members of the Legal Committee: Sheikh Abdul Baqui Gammo, Farah Abu Jaber, Leith Shbeilat, Zuhair Zoukan Al Hindawi, Fawzi Touameh, Yacoub Mu'ammir, Rizk Al Bataineh, Ahmad Al Koufahi, Salman Al

Judah, Abdul Wahab Al Tarawneh, Nazih Ammarin, Abdullah Al Akaleh, Mishbah Al Kazimi, Edward Khamis and Mohamad Al Zuwaibeh. The Legal Committee handles all legal aspects of draft laws or permanent laws which are endorsed by the House.

The Administrative Committee elected on Tuesday is made up of deputies Zuhair Zoukan Al Hindawi, Mohammad Al Haj Abdullah, Jalal Marzouk Al Jallab, Abdul Wahab Al Tarawneh, Nazih Ammarin, Ati Abu El'izz, Youssef Al Athem, Sou'ud Al Jadi, Faisal Ibn Jazzi, Daoud Suleiman Daoud, Ramadan Hajjeh, Fawzi Jarrar, Khaled Al Fayyad, Ziad Younis and Ali Al Rummahi. The Administrative Committee is in charge of following up any complaints on any issue pertaining to the House's administration.

The Foreign Affairs Committee, which was also elected on

Tuesday, comprises of: Rifat Al Mufri, Fouad Kakish, Fawzi Touameh, Mifteh Al Ourtallah, Rizk Al Bataineh, Salman Al Judah, Jalal Marzouk Al Jallab, Ati Abu El'izz, Youssef Al Athem, Faisal Ibn Jazzi, Daoud Suleiman Daoud, Fouad Farraj, Mohammad Al Zuwaibeh, Mouhi Mustafa and Musa Abu Ghosh.

The House's four temporary committees have an open number of members and those who want to be members in these committees will be appointed as members.

Prime Minister Rifai, who attended Tuesday's session, promised deputies that the government was willing to brief the House on Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the latest political developments as was suggested by Deputy Ismail Al Hijazi.

Mr. Rifai said he was willing to give a detailed briefing on latest developments in a secret session to be announced later by the House.

King: Jordan remains committed to Feb. 11 accord

(Continued from page 1)

this area and for the future generations to live in peace and security.

"Theoretically, I believe that armed struggle is a means of a people to recover their rights and it is a means of supporting political action. Now since, in my view the choice has been for political action and since the current trend is for the establishment of a just and durable peace, this has to be given a chance without the possibility of creating any conditions that would jeopardise that effort to obtain a specific objective."

"This is part of the answer, and of course one must differentiate between people under occupation that has lasted for 18 years and one cannot generalise or specify the conditions they are under with every passing moment. That is obviously a situation that plagues the Arabs from time to time in incidents here and there expressing a rejection of this particular occupation in the face of intolerable situation."

When asked about the concept of a federal state between Jordan and Palestine, King Hussein replied: "On this subject I would like to say that our involvement as Jordanians in this problem is a his-

toric one. It is the fact that we realise we belong to the same family. We at the same time feel and live the events of every day more so than many others throughout the Arab World. We live the developments in the Arab territories and the sufferings and the feelings of people in that area and their tolerance of an almost intolerable situation that has lasted for 18 years."

"As you well know the Security Council resolutions make no mention of the PLO as such. Indeed this might have been part of the reason why the PLO had not accepted Security Council resolution 242 in the past. On the other hand we feel and have felt throughout that the Palestinians and their sole legitimate representative recognised by the Arabs at the Rabat summit in 1974 should be involved and as I said earlier hopefully the PLO represents and reflects the feelings and aspirations of the Palestinian people."

"So, in a sense, we insist on the presence of the Palestinians in full participation in resolving the Palestinian problem as a prime party involved in the conflict on the Arab side. We in Jordan are not only the partners but hopefully by being with them we can also contribute towards guaranteeing the

results if the result is the establishment of just and durable peace."

"We believe in the right of all peoples to self-determination. It has been also very clear the relations between the Palestinians and Jordanians are a very unique kind of relations as members of one family. There is an attachment obviously on both Jordan and Palestine to their individual identities within the same family. What we are talking about is a balanced relationship between Palestinians and Jordanians."

Asked about Jordan's relations with Syria, the King answered:

"It is my hope when I speak of an international conference and the participation of all parties to the conflict that I would be speaking not of Jordan and but of Jordan and Syria and all the Arab states involved in the conflict in addition to the Palestinians, and obviously the permanent members of the Security Council."

"In the recent dialogue that was established between the prime ministers of Jordan and Syria, which we hope will be followed by our prime minister's visit to Syria, and possibly this would prepare for a summit between myself and President Assad which underlines an agreement over the way for

Tourist thrill on the roof of the world

China's latest efforts to earn foreign exchange have surfaced in Tibet, the fabled "roof of the world." Chris Sherwell, recently in Lhasa, reports on the arrival of the package tourists.

BUDDHIST pilgrims, their weatherbeaten faces thick with grime, their black yak-cloth robes caked with dust, spin their prayer wheels and prostrate themselves at the doors of the Jokhang, Tibet's holiest shrine. Instantly, dozens of modern cameras record the scene.

A short distance away, in the darkened chambers of the 13-storey Potala palace which dominates the Lhasa valley, hundreds of Tibetans jostle with Westerners to pay tribute to the treasure-filled tombs of successive Dalai Lamas, the Buddhist God-kings who have led them for centuries.

All over the Tibetan capital, and throughout this once-isolated mountain fastness, a new phenomenon has joined the massive Chinese presence in disturbing the ancient traditions of 1.8 million Tibetans: the European and American package tourist.

For such visitors to the fabled roof of the world, it is an opportunity not to be missed. With China opening up ever further, they can now see the most mysterious and romantic corner of the world's biggest country, and one of the world's most economically under-developed but stoical peoples.

Apart from the famous Jokhang temple and unique Potala, Lhasa offers tourists the vast Drepung and Sera monasteries, which once housed thousands of monks, and an atmosphere which expands the imagination.

Places like Xigaze and Gyantse, like Lake Yamdrok and the north side of Everest, are also accessible, both from China and Nepal, all amid the most breathtaking scenery.

For Chia, which has spent huge sums trying to consolidate its grip on Tibet, the arrival of the tourist offers the hope of locally-generated economic development to limit the subsidies and, some critics maintain, the prospect of subtly countering the seemingly unbreakable hold of religion of the Tibetans.

This Peking has sought to do since 1950, when China's newly-installed Communist government ordered an invasion of Tibet to reassert its own long-established

claim to the territory. The current Dalai Lama, the 14th, fled in 1959 when the Chinese put down a revolt. He set up an administration in exile in India, where he still remains with 100,000 refugees.

Since that time, and especially during the Chinese cultural revolution, all but a handful of the estimated 2,700 monasteries have been looted and destroyed. China created a Tibet autonomous region, which celebrated 20 years of existence last month, and still maintains some 300,000 troops there.

So harsh was the suffering of the Tibetans, and so unshakable their faith and allegiance to the Dalai Lama, that Peking under Deng Xiaoping changed tactics. Acknowledging that mistakes had been made, the government reversed policies on land ownership and cultivation and once again allowed pilgrims to worship at Buddhist shrines.

The emphasis on tourism has emerged at the same time, notably with the construction of several hotels in a batch of 43 centrally-funded projects being completed in Tibet this year. The biggest of these — the 1,100-room Lhasa Hotel — was completed with imported materials and labour in only a year. Smaller ones have been built in several other centres.

The border with Nepal was opened in March. Visitors can now come to Lhasa overland from Kathmandu, or fly in from Chengdu or Xian on China's domestic airlines and go out overland through Nepal. Links with other Chinese centres are planned, and tourist offices are even talking of direct flights between Kathmandu and Lhasa.

The authorities say they expect up to 5,000 package tourists in Tibet in 1985.

How much the Tibet effort is costing the government is anyone's guess. The investments in hotels and in restoring destroyed temples are expensive, and the running costs of hotels are high because everything is imported. But China needs the foreign exchange, and nothing else in Tibet will earn foreign currency so readily.

What A Nuisance wins Melbourne Cup by a head

MELBOURNE (R) — What a Nuisance, an unfancied seven-year-old, Tuesday won Australia's richest race, the Melbourne Cup.

The 3.2-km handicap, watched by Britain's Prince Charles and Princess Diana, produced a classic battle between the New Zealand-bred 15-1 shot and the New Zealand mare Koire Corrie May. What A Nuisance won by a short head.

The 125th running of the race, worth \$700,000, was a poignant comeback for What A Nuisance, trained here in the southern state of Victoria.

Training of the gelding, which set a new weight-carrying record with 52.5 kg on its back, was taken over by John Meagher after it broke down with a back injury last year.

It was also an emotional moment for local jockey Pat Hyland, who recovered from a serious fall 18 months ago after fears that he might never ride again.

Overnight rain had slowed the Flemington track and affected the 9-2 pre-race favourite and Princess Diana's tip, Our Sophia, who broke down in the final straight to finish 10th. Last year's winner Black Knight was ninth.

What A Nuisance, which had stayed in the middle of the field for much of the race, stormed into contention about 100 metres out, finishing strongly to Koire Corrie May. Local horse Tripsicum was a further three-quarters of a length back.

Lloyd Williams, Australian part-owner of What A Nuisance, told reporters he would be giving 10 per cent of the \$450,000 winnings to the worldwide Save The Children Fund.

Trainer Meagher said after the race What A Nuisance was a tough competitor. "This horse has substance, he's a game old bloke."

The race, which again stopped the nation, was televised live to four continents for the first time but a local rail strike and overcast weather kept the crowd at the track down to 77,000 — well below an expected 100,000.

Prince Charles, on the ninth day of a two-week visit to Australia, presented the gold cup to the winner.

An estimated \$70 million was gambled on the race, according to betting office officials.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

National on top of Egyptian 1st division

CAIRO (R) — Champions National, regaining some of the devastating form they showed last season, have moved up to the top spot in the Egyptian first division soccer league for the first time this season, leaving Tarsana in second place on goal difference. National made it to the top with a stunning 2-0 away victory over Al Minya on Sunday. Two second-half goals came from midfielder Magdi Abdul Ghani, banned indefinitely from the country's national squad for his part in a fist fight during a friendly against Mexico last month.

Scots decline FIFA release offer

LONDON (R) — Scotland said Monday they did not plan to take up an International Football Federation (FIFA) offer to secure the release of Scottish exiles for their World Cup playoff in Australia next month. General Secretary Joseph Blatter said earlier in Zurich that FIFA would intervene directly with the English Football Association to secure the release of English-based players if asked to do so by the Scottish Football Association (SFA).

Prost aims for Jackie Stewart's record

HONG KONG (R) — World motor racing champion Alain Prost said Tuesday his next ambition was to beat Scot Jackie Stewart's record number of Grand Prix victories. Prost said that winning the world champion title at the European Grand Prix.

Chicago is crazy for its Bears

By Brian Killen
Reuter

CHICAGO — The sweet smell of success is wafting through the "windy city" again, this time in the intoxicating form of the Chicago Bears, hottest team in American football this year with nine successive victories.

The ingredients of the powerful new brew include a tough guy coach who celebrates with more than one drink, the best runner in U.S. football history, a tobacco-chewer with a great throwing arm and a huge human beast nicknamed the "Refrigerator".

The resulting option has left the city giddy while giving the Bears their best start since 1942, with the only unbeaten record in the National Football League and a recent victory over the defending Super Bowl champion San Francisco 49ers.

For the moment at least, the so-called "Monsters of the Midway" can do no wrong, and their fans are reveling in it.

"Just awesome. Is there anyone will get in their way?" bank analyst Bart Smythe said.

"The city's back to being crazy again," adds law student Al Ferolie, referring to the near-hysteria that gripped Chicago a year ago when the baseball Cubs almost reached the World Series.

With the season half over, the city is buoyantly looking forward

to their team qualifying for the Super Bowl, the mid-January title match which crowned the 49ers last season.

"Everybody's crazy already. They're already getting their tickets lined up," offensive star Emery Moorehead said.

Among all the reasons for the fans' euphoria, none is greater than the coup achieved by head coach Mike Ditka's revolutionary use of 144.5 kilogramme defensive tackle William Perry to run and block in the offense.

Perry, dubbed "The Refrigerator" by those who have to tackle him, gained just four yards running in the Bears' 26-10 defeat of San Francisco, but became an instant folk hero the next week with a touchdown run in a 23-7 win over the Green Bay Packers.

Defensive back Dave Duerson said: "He's so big, you just don't see anything else."

The sight of "The Refrigerator" plowing over opposing behemoths weighing to up 125 kg themselves has been one aspect of the Bears' entertaining approach this season. But it is fiercely-competitive quarterback Jim McMahon who has been most in the limelight.

Tobacco-chewing McMahon has revitalised the Bears with his passing — a sharp departure from the team's previous reliance on the league's all-time leading runner, Walter Payton.

"Payton's the best running back of all, but he's never been on a

team that didn't rely solely on him to win," Ditka said.

Payton, a 10-year league veteran, appreciates the changes the team's success has meant for him. "I may not be getting the yards I used to, but I'm happy," he said. "I feel much better, my legs, my mind. Mentally I'm not tired like I used to be."

As for Ditka, his popularity has never been greater, as was proven when he was charged with drunken driving on his way home from the airport after returning from the San Francisco game.

Irate fans bombarded the police with calls protesting at his arrest, and Ditka himself was subsequently praised by many for acting suitably contrite and regretful about the whole incident.

He certainly lost no respect from his players, who try to emulate his attitudes as a Bears player in the 1960's.

"He was always a real physical player, a real mean guy, and our team takes its image from him," said Moorehead, who plays the same tight end position Ditka did when the Bears last won a championship in 1963.

Following the drunk-driving incident and due to increased concern over heavy-drinking fans, the Bears announced they would limit the amount of beer sold during Monday night games at their home stadium, Soldier Field.

It may take more than that to kill the fans' enthusiasm this year.

St. Louis rallies to upset Cowboys

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Neil Lomax brought St. Louis to life with a 46-yard touchdown pass to Pat Tilley early in the second half and added a clinching toss to J.T. Smith with four minutes to play as the Cardinals ended a four-game losing streak by beating the Dallas Cowboys 21-10 in a National Football League game Monday night.

The St. Louis comeback from a 10-0 halftime deficit dropped Dallas, 6-3, into a first-place tie with the New York Giants in the NFC East. The Cards, meanwhile, improved to 4-5.

While St. Louis staggered against the Cowboy defence, Dallas built a 10-0 halftime advantage on

Danny White's 8-yard pass to Drew Hill and a 19-yard field goal by Rafael Septien.

St. Louis caught fire on its first possession after halftime, with Lomax's 10-yard pass to Doug Marsh lighting the fuse on an 81-yard drive. Lomax followed with a 13-yarder to Tilley, and the Cards picked up an additional 15 yards on a roughing penalty. Lomax then connected with Tilley on the long touchdown play to cut the Dallas advantage to 10-7 with 12:05 left in the period.

Television replays of the play appeared to show that Tilley spiked the ball before reaching the end zone, but the play was ruled a

touchdown.

The Cardinals moved 65 yards on their next possession for the go-ahead touchdown. Lomax completed passes of 11 yards to Smith and 15 and 12 yards to Tilley to set the stage for Earl Ferrel's 8-yard touchdown run with 4:07 left in the quarter.

St. Louis moved 80 yards in 10 plays for the clinching score.

Lomax hit Smith for gains of 10 and 19 yards before connecting with Smith on a 9-yard scoring play with 4:13 left in the game.

Pebbles will take a rest

NEW YORK (R) — Pebbles, the British filly who won the mile and a half Breeders' Cup turf Saturday to cap a spectacular year, will not run again in 1985, her trainer, Clive Brittain, said Sunday.

"I know a lot of people would like to see us run in the Washington International (at Laurel, Maryland) in two weeks, but I think it's best that we ship her back home now," Brittain said at Aqueduct, where Pebbles triumphed by a neck over Strawberry Road in the \$2 million

race. "She ran so well in such a very commanding fashion. I want to run her again in the same races next year in Europe and then come back and take another whirl at the Breeders' Cup turf," Brittain added.

Pebbles, who won four of five races this year while finishing second once, is scheduled to be flown back to England on Tuesday. The victory by the 4-year-old chestnut filly over a field that included 10 colts and horses and one mare, coupled with wins in the Eclipse and Champion Stakes in Britain, has made her a leading contender for the Eclipse Award as horse of the year.

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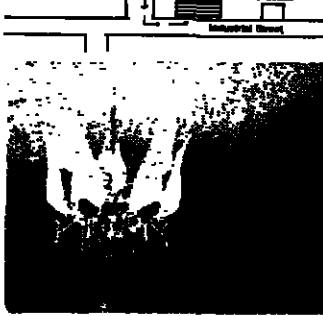
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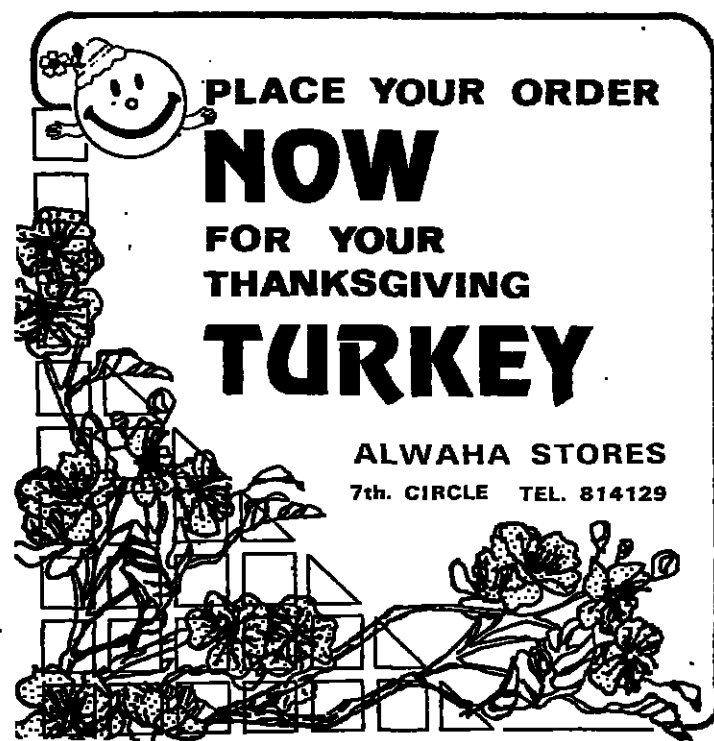
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MOVIES

Cinema
CONCORD
Tel: 677420

SMOKEY AND THE BANDIT PART 3

(Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema
RAINBOW
Tel: 625156

MR. MOM

(Colour)

Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00

Cinema
AL-HUSSEIN
Tel: 22117

FIRE STARTER

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cine-Theatre
Philadelpia
TEL. 34144-34143

THE HEROES OF TELEMAR

(Colour)

Show at: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema
RAGHADAN
Tel: 22198

NAMAK HALAAL

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

Cinema
OPERA
Tel: 675573

A TIME FOR LOVING

(Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30
Adults, behind Aila offices

Top Soviet spy claims he was 'abducted' by CIA

Moscow protests over Yurchenko case

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. officials and intelligence experts were Tuesday trying to determine whether the defection of Soviet official Vitaly Yurchenko was genuine or part of an elaborate scheme by the Soviet KGB secret service.

Mr. Yurchenko, described by Washington as formerly Moscow's fifth-ranking espionage official and head of KGB intelligence operations in North America, told a news conference at the Soviet embassy Monday he wished to return home.

He said he was seized on a Rome street last August and brought unconscious to America, drugged, kept isolated and forcibly interrogated by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The State Department promptly denied the allegations and insisted on interviewing Mr. Yurchenko.

"Before we allow Yurchenko to leave this country we will insist on a meeting with him in an environment free of Soviet coercion to satisfy ourselves about his real intentions," the department said. It repeated a statement it made last month that Mr. Yurchenko, 50, voluntarily defected to the West, was granted political asylum and was providing information on Soviet spying worldwide.

At his news conference Mr. Yurchenko said he escaped from a CIA "safe house" near Wash-

ington on Saturday and contacted the Soviet embassy.

"My only wish is to return as soon as possible to my country, my family, and my friends," he said. Congressmen who oversee U.S. intelligence activities said they believed none of Mr. Yurchenko's story and questioned whether he had a genuine change of heart or was a KGB plant all along.

"Clearly the statement he's making relative to being kidnapped and all that is a lot of baloney," Senate Intelligence Committee Chairman David Durenberger told reporters.

"Either he wants to ingratiate himself with people to get back into the Soviet Union or what would be even worse, he was a double agent all along," said Senator Patrick Leahy, vice chairman of the intelligence panel.

According to U.S. officials, Mr. Yurchenko disclosed the identities of Soviet agents operating in North America, among them ex-CIA agent Edward Howard, who later fled the country.

On Monday Mr. Yurchenko said he never heard of Howard. Another dramatic revelation which U.S. officials said Mr. Yur-

chenko had made was that Nicholas Shadrin, a U.S. double agent who disappeared while meeting KGB agents in Vienna in 1975, had been accidentally killed by Soviet agents, who used too much chloroform during an abduction attempt.

Mr. Yurchenko told the press conference his only information about Shadrin came from U.S. newspapers.

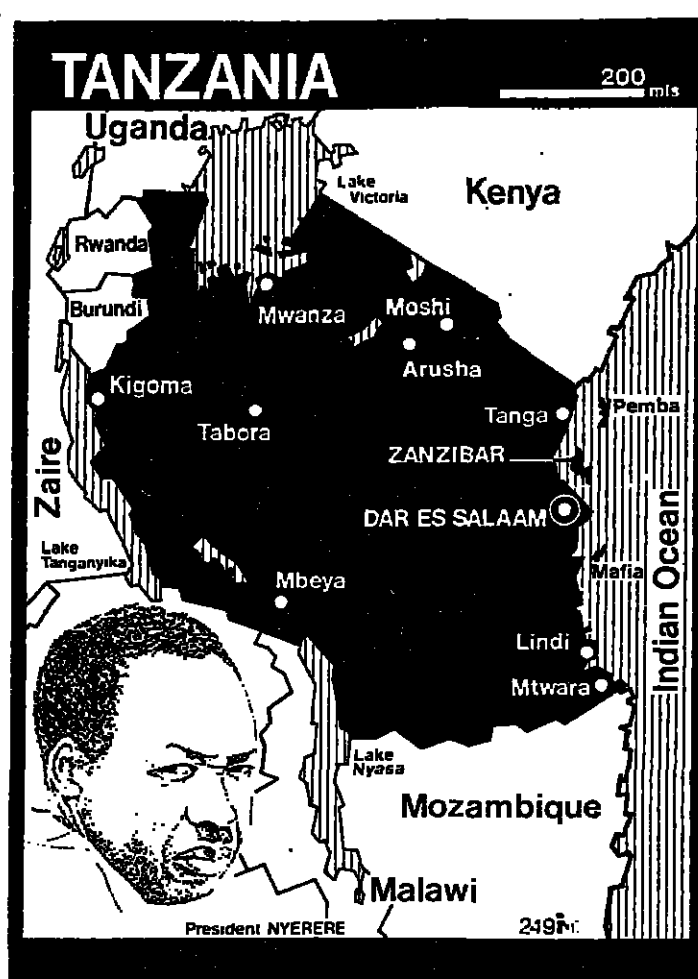
Former CIA Director William Colby said he believed Mr. Yurchenko "yielded to the psychological pressures of being separated from home, decided to go home and then decided that he had to rehabilitate himself with Moscow."

In a television interview, Mr. Colby said the Soviet Union was using the affair to send its other spies a message: "If you defect, the Americans treat you badly, they squeeze you like a lemon ... and therefore don't defect."

Former deputy CIA Director George Carver also said he doubted Mr. Yurchenko was a KGB plant.

"The elaborate plant is a lot easier to do in a spy novel than in real life, believe me," he said.

The Soviet Union has protested to Washington over the alleged kidnapping of Mr. Yurchenko and demanded that he be allowed to leave the United States without hindrance. TASS news agency said Tuesday.



Nyerere hands over presidency to Mwinji

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — Ali Hassan Mwinji was sworn in Tuesday as Tanzania's second president, succeeding veteran leader Julius Nyerere who had ruled since independence from Britain in 1961.

Mr. Mwinji, 60, was sole candidate for the post in elections last month in which he won 92 per cent of the vote.

Mr. Nyerere handed over to Mr. Mwinji the instruments of power including the country's 1984 constitution and the election manifesto of the ruling Revolutionary Party. Mr. Mwinji was also presented with a shield, spear and "kigoma" or traditional seat.

Mr. Mwinji, who is from the semi-autonomous island of Zanzibar, is expected to name his prime minister to replace Premier Salim Ahmad Salim and appoint his cabinet Wednesday.

Although Mr. Nyerere, 63, is stepping down as president, he is expected to continue to wield considerable power as chairman of the ruling party, a post he plans to retain until 1987.

Mr. Nyerere has been a powerful voice in calls for international action against white-minority rule in South Africa and for a new world economic order.

Mr. Mwinji is a devout Muslim and, like Mr. Nyerere, a committed Socialist. He has inherited an economy in problems including sagging agricultural output partly due to poor government planning and excessive state intervention.

He has a reputation for honesty and flexibility, and when president of Zanzibar, he liberalised trade and allowed businessmen to open foreign exchange accounts.

Mr. Mwinji, who studied education in England, has held the posts of ambassador to Egypt and home affairs minister on the mainland.

On Monday night in a farewell radio broadcast, Mr. Nyerere, who is called *mulimu*, teacher, thanked Tanzanians for their support since he took power upon independence from Britain.

"We have worked, enjoyed and struggled together in laying the foundation of socialism," he said. "You have remained faithful, peaceful and united under my leadership in the past 24 years," he added.

Mr. Nyerere, 63, asked the nation fully to support Mr. Mwinji after Tuesday's public inauguration.

The Tanzanian cabinet announced Tuesday that it had voted to build a museum to hold Mr. Nyerere's papers and create a foundation in his name to benefit Tanzanians in the areas of education, health, culture, science and technology.

In the 25 years since the onset of African independence only two leaders have handed over power willingly. Senegal's Leopold Sedar Senghor and Cameroon's Amadou Ahidjo. In December, Sierre Leone's President Siaka Stevens is scheduled to do likewise.

Mr. Nyerere said the body of Manuel Portilla, who was married and the father of four but was apparently living alone at the time of his death, was found by a housekeeper, according to embassy Second Secretary Eusebio Del Cueto.

Investigators said official reports on the case would not be available for at least 15 days. Mr. Del Cueto said.

Asked if the diplomat's death appeared to be from natural causes, Mr. Del Cueto responded: "No."

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Marcos leaves election decision to parliament

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos, showing signs of backing down on a pledge of presidential elections on Jan. 17, said Tuesday parliament would decide whether the poll should be held.

Barely 24 hours after naming Mr. Marcos said in a palace statement: "We will throw everything to Batasan Pambansa (parliament) and it is up to Batasan to decide whether to hold the special election or not."

On Monday, Mr. Marcos said a vice-president would be elected later and that he would issue a decree to govern the election which would allow him to remain in power during campaigning.

On Tuesday, he said he would not issue a decree. He said a vice-president would be elected at the same time as the president because "it is apparently that the complexion has changed from Mr. Marcos to that of his entire administration."

Mr. Marcos' new stance followed scathing criticism by opposition leaders and parties.

They accused him of bending constitutional rules to stay in office during the 60-day campaign period.

Lawyers and commentators said that, though Mr. Marcos seems to have bowed to U.S. pressure and mounting discontent with his 20-year rule, Monday's announcement could be a ploy to placate Washington and force the opposition to rush into choosing a candidate for the poll, which need not be held until May 1987.

They said that if he ordered an election without first resigning, as required under the constitution, the move could be challenged in the supreme court.

The ruling New Society Movement (KBL) meets on Sunday to discuss the election. But few political observers believe the final decision will be taken by anyone but Mr. Marcos and his closest advisers.

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3 Yemenis executed for murder

BAHRAIN (R) — Three Yemeni men were beheaded in the Saudi Arabian Red Sea town of Jazan for the murder of another Yemeni man, the official Saudi media said Tuesday. The dead man was reported to have been thrown from a speeding car. There is a large North Yemeni working community in Saudi Arabia.

Woman raped during prayer

IRVING, Texas (AP) — Male parishioners have volunteered to stand guard during a church's open prayer hours after a woman was raped as she knelt at the altar. The pastor of the Holy Family of Nazareth Catholic Church asked for at least two men to stand guard during open hours. Volunteers crowded around a table outside the church to sign up Monday. A 32-year-old woman was accosted by two men in the church one evening last month. She was robbed and raped at gunpoint, police said. Two men were charged with aggravated sexual assault and aggravated robbery.

Gold found in Ulster

OMAGH, Northern Ireland (R) — A potential gold mine has been discovered in the mountains of Northern Ireland by an Irish-Canadian exploration team, a spokesman said Tuesday. It is the first possibly viable gold mine to be discovered in the British-ruled province in modern times. The find, in the Sperrin Mountains about 25 kilometres north west of Omagh in the west of the province, was announced by Ulster Base Metals, a subsidiary of Ennex International which is controlled by Canada's Northgate exploration group. "We are very encouraged by the results and think we will be able to take it a lot further," said the spokesman. He said 28 holes had been drilled and good gold values obtained in quartz veins running down to a depth of 146 metres.

Office girls act against male molesters

MANCHESTER, England (R) — Women employees of this northern municipal council have set up a watchdog team to hunt down leering, bottom-pinching males on the staff. Pin-ups and calendars in the council's offices were being torn down in the crackdown on sexual harassment at work and male molesters will be pilloried by having their names painted on walls, a spokeswoman said Tuesday.

Jakarta offers reward for soyabean song

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia Tuesday offered \$1,000 for a song extolling the joys of planting soyabeans. The offer came from Director General of Food Crops Suheldi who said he hoped the song would encourage farmers to plant more beans and slash imports. Indonesia, the world's fifth biggest nation, spends one dollar a year for each of its \$160 million people on imports of soyabeans, a frequent substitute for meat in the national diet.

McCartney calls Lennon a 'manoeuvring swine'

LONDON (R) — Former Beatle Paul McCartney branded his late colleague John Lennon as a "manoeuvring swine" in an interview published Tuesday. He told Woman magazine Lennon, who was assassinated in 1981, was jealous, suspicious and insecure and caused him years of heartache. "John was all action, always the loudest in any crowd and he could be a manoeuvring swine which no one ever realised," said 43-year-old McCartney. "I saw somewhere he says he helped on Eleanor Rigby. Yeah, about half a line. He also forgot completely that I wrote the tune for My Life. That was my tune. But perhaps he just made a mistake on that," McCartney said. "He was a great bloke and a great singer but he became so jealous in the end. He wouldn't even let me touch his baby. He got really crazy with jealousy." McCartney said Lennon always suspected him. "He was always thinking I was cunning and devious. But I was never out to screw him. No-one ever goes on about the times John hurt me..." The Beatles broke up in 1971, largely as a result of disagreements between Lennon and McCartney.

India's biggest spy trial begins

NEW DELHI (R) — India's biggest spy trial has opened in secret with 17 businessmen and government officials accused of passing secrets to France and three Communist countries, court officials said Tuesday.

The accused were brought under tight security to Delhi's main magistrates' court for the trial, closed to the public because exhibits include secret documents, court official P.C. Jain told Reuters.

He said the start of the trial involved the reading of charges in a 2,100-page prosecution document. Defence lawyers would reply to the reading before the accused were formally charged. This process could take up to a month.

Public Prosecutor B.R. Handa told Judge V.B. Bansal the case

involved passing sensitive information to France, Poland, East Germany and the Soviet Union.

The start of the trial came 10 months after India was first shaken by newspaper reports that secrets on India's commercial, defence and foreign policy had been sold overseas, sometimes for as little as a bottle of whisky.

Arrests began on Jan. 17 and led to a revamping of security in government offices and the resignation of one of the country's top civil servants, French Ambassador Serge Boidevaix was recalled to Paris.

The government has said nine foreign diplomats were involved in the scandal. It did not name the diplomats but said they received "highly classified and sensitive" documents.

The affair has apparently not

harm India's relations with the countries involved.

Indian newspapers have named the spy ring's leader as Coomarr Narain, Delhi representative of SLM Mankel Industries. Narain was among those who appeared in court Tuesday.

Yogesh Mankel, head of the Bombay firm, is also one of the accused and the company itself faces possible charges under a special section of India's official secrets act, Mr. Jain said.

The arrest of a junior official in the prime minister's secretariat, T.N. Kher, led to resignation of P.C. Alexander, head of the secretariat and one of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's most trusted bureaucrats.

Mr. Nyerere has been a powerful voice in calls for international action against white-minority rule in South Africa and for a new world economic order.

Mr. Mwinji is a devout Muslim and, like Mr. Nyerere, a committed Socialist. He has inherited an economy in problems including sagging agricultural output partly due to poor government planning and excessive state intervention.

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Mr. Nyerere said the body of Manuel Portilla, who was married and the father of four but was apparently living alone at the time of his death, was found by a housekeeper, according to embassy Second Secretary Eusebio Del Cueto.

Investigators said official reports on the case would not be available for at least 15 days. Mr. Del Cueto said.

Asked if the diplomat's death appeared to be from natural causes, Mr. Del Cueto responded: "No."

Mr. Portilla, 46, the embassy counselor, lived in a fore-igners' compound on Leninsky Prospekt. Entrances to such compounds are usually guarded by militiamen and the buildings are off limits to most Soviets.

Mr. Del Cueto said no other information was immediately available on the case.

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3 held for questioning after Mexican drug massacre

MINATITLAN, Mexico (R) — Three people were being held Tuesday in the hunt for a drug gang which murdered 22 policemen in the south eastern Mexican state of Veracruz.

No details of the suspects were available Monday night but Mexico's Interpol chief Floriano Ventura told reporters they had been held since the weekend and were still being questioned.

Sources at the Federal General Attorney's office said two policemen who escaped from the massacre were also being closely questioned.

They said the incident apparently began with a gun battle on Thursday when police moved in on a suspected marijuana plantation in a remote mountainous region of Veracruz.

Forced by superior firepower to withdraw, the police retreated for nearly 24 hours through the difficult jungle terrain but were pursued by the gang which ambushed

them at a ranch 480 kilometres south east of Mexico City.

On Tuesday more heavily armed police were expected to join about 300 troops and federal agents combing the area. The bodies of the dead agents were released Monday to their families after being kept over the weekend in this industrial port town.

Among them was that of Jesus Cabrera Guerrero, Veracruz state head of the plainclothes police branch attached to the attorney general's department.

It was the highest single police death toll of its kind in Mexico, and came nine months after the murder near Guadalajara of U.S. drug enforcement agent Enrique Camarena.

Washington's subsequent accusations that Mexico was not doing enough to solve the murder chilled relations between the two countries and led to marked increase in Mexico's anti-drug campaign.

Bhutto: Zia will not allow political freedom

LONDON (R) — Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto has said there would be no return to normal political activity in her country even if martial law were lifted.

She said in an interview with Reuters that President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, fearing a backlash against his government, would not lift a ban on the activities of opposition parties.

"I don't think there is going to be any difference after martial law is lifted. It is just a time-buying gimmick by Zia. I doubt if the ban on political parties will be lifted," she said after arriving in London following her release from two months' house arrest.

"They (the government) are compelled to lift martial law. There will be a few cosmetic changes to prepare the ground for receiving U.S. aid in March 1986," she said.

Ms. Bhutto said Gen. Zia opposed free elections because he feared losing to her banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP), the main opposition group in the country.

Ms. Bhutto, 31-year-old daughter of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, said Gen. Zia was likely to face trial on treason charges if the PPP won power.

She said he would be swept from power within two years even if he continued to suppress opposition.

Ms. Bhutto was put under house arrest on Aug. 29, a week after returning to Pakistan from self-exile in Europe with the body of her brother Shahbaz, who died in July in southern France.

Ms. Bhutto has been asked by a French examining magistrate to testify at an inquiry into her brother's death.

She said she would return to Pakistan after three months to step up her political campaign against Gen. Zia, who seized power in a coup in 1977.

Pakistani authorities have pledged to lift martial law by Dec. 31 and allow normal political activity as the first stage of a democratisation process before free elections.

Mexican diplomat found dead in Moscow flat

MOSCOW (AP) — A 43-year-old Mexican diplomat was found dead in his apartment on Tuesday and the death did not appear to be from natural causes, an official of the Mexican embassy said.

Soviet militia said the body of Manuel Portilla, who was married and the father of four but was apparently living alone at the time of his death, was found by a housekeeper, according to embassy Second Secretary Eusebio Del Cueto.

Investigators said official reports on the case would not be available for at least 15 days. Mr. Del Cueto said.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SEARBY
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STANDOFF IN CANADA

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A Q 10 5 4	♠ 9 6 3 2	♠ 9 6 3 2	♠ 9 6 3 2
♥ K 6	♥ 10 7 5	♥ 10 7 5	♥ 10 7 5
♦ 9 7 2	♦ 10 6	♦ 10 6	♦ 10 6
♣ Q J 3	♣ 9 8 5	♣ 9 8 5	♣ 9 8 5

WEST EAST
♠ 3 7 ♠ 9 6 3 2
♥ 9 5 2 ♥ 10 7 5
♦ A Q J 8 4 3 ♦ 10 6
♣ 7 4 ♣ 9 8 5

SOUTH EAST
♠ K 5 ♠ 9 6 3 2
♥ A Q 8 4 3 ♥ 10 7 5
♦ K 5 ♦ 10 6
♣ K 10 6 2 ♣ 9 8 5

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Seven of ♠.

One of the strangest results we have seen in many years of bridge occurred recently in a tournament in Canada. Among those involved were our good friends Peggy and Gerry Fried of Eggertsville, N.Y.

The bidding shown occurred at the table where Gerry held the East hand. Both North and South took unusual positions in the bidding, and the result was a rather conservative contract of one trump on a combined count of 27 HCP.